

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8488

晚十初月二年三統宣

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1911.

六拜禮

號一十月三英港香

\$19 PER ANNUM.
SINGLES COPY 25 CENTS

Telegrams.

CHINESE CREW MUTINIES.

OFFICERS ATTACKED. SEVERAL MEN SHOT.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, March 3, 10.5 p.m.
The steamer, Bannockburn, has been beached at Dover.
It is reported that a severe struggle took place on board.
The Chinese crew attacked the officers most savagely, arms were resorted to by the Britishers, and several of the men were shot.

[The Bannockburn is a steel screw steamer, of 4936 tonnage, commanded by Capt. W. A. Willett. She was built in 1908 by Russell and Co., Port Glasgow, and is owned by the Burn Line, Ltd., (Messrs. R. Shumland and Co., managers). Her port of registry is Greenwich.]

THE ELECTIONS.

PETITIONS WITHDRAWN.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, March 3, 10.5 p.m.
After investigation, the petitions made against the results of the elections at
Milo End
St. Paneras
Gloucester and
Chippinham
have been withdrawn.

GRAND WEDDING.

PRINCE'S DAUGHTER TO BE MARRIED.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 3.
Prince Ching's daughter is engaged to be married to the son of Grand Councillor Shiu Ying.
Wedding presents are arriving at the Palace daily, and among them was a valuable present from the wife of the Viceroy of Chihli.

THE PLAGUE.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March, 3.
An outbreak of plague is reported in the province of Kiangsi.

ROYAL PRINCES.

NOW CONVALESCENT.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, March 3, 10.5 p.m.
Both Princes are now convalescent.

CHINA'S PEOPLE.

CENSUS TO BE TAKEN.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 3.
The Board of Interior (Min-chengpu) has memorialized the Throne about taking the census of the whole population in China.

CHINESE TROOPS MARCH.

INTO MONGOLIA.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 3.
General Koung Kwai Tai has been ordered by the Board of War (Ping-pu) to proceed to Mongolia, with his division of troops.

FRONTIER TROUBLES.

VICEROY OF YUNNAN RESIGNS.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 3.
Viceroy Li, of Yunnan, has tendered his resignation in a memorial to the Throne, and has strongly recommended the recall of Yuan Shih Kai and Shun Chung Tsun.
He proposed that one of them should take his place.
The Viceroy also stated in the memorial that he would devote all his time and attention to frontier questions.

Telegrams.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

FOREIGN LOANS NEEDED.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 3.
The Provisional assembly at Hupoh proposes to raise foreign loans, to replace the old ones, for the construction of the railway in the province.

CHINA'S ARMY.

MUST BE RE-ORGANISED.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 3.
One of the Viceroys has telegraphed to Peking praying for the curtailment of the country's expenditure, on the ground that the money is required for the reorganization of the army.

THREE PROVINCES.

TO BE SECURED FOR A LOAN.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 2.
A rumour has been circulating in Peking that the Grand Council intend to give the Three Eastern Provinces to a certain power, as security for a loan to be used for the purpose of withstanding the forward policy of Russia and Japan.

THE PLAGUE.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 5.
The plague in Peking has already spread to Honan.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 5.
The Russian and Japanese authorities have telegraphed to the Chinese Government stating that they intend to claim compensation for their respective subjects in Manchuria, who have suffered severely through the plague.

PRINCE'S DAUGHTER.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 5th.
The Prince Regent was present at the wedding of Prince Ching's daughter.

DELIMITATION.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 5th.
The Japanese Minister in Peking is urging the Board of Foreign Affairs (Waiwupu) to delimit the boundary between Kuit Lam and Korea.

CHINA'S CRY FOR RAILWAYS.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 5.
The President of the Board of Communications (Yuchuanpu) proposes to raise a loan of ten million taels from a certain bank for the construction of railways in China.

PRINCE CHING IMPEACHED.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 5.
Censor Wu has denounced Prince Ching in strong terms. He impeached the Prince for having received bribes openly.
In the impeachment he submitted ten charges against the Prince.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 5.
The Russian Minister in Peking has notified the President of the Board of Foreign Affairs (Waiwupu) that he will call at the Waiwupu to-day to revise the Russian treaties.
The President has requested Prince Ching and H.E. Na Tung to be present.

Telegrams.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

THEIR ATTITUDE STUDIED.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 5.
The Grand Council has confidentially telegraphed to the Chinese Ministers abroad to report on the attitude of the various foreign countries towards China.

FEAR OF THE FRENCH.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 5.
The French Minister in Peking has reassured the Board of Foreign Affairs (Waiwupu) that the French merchants visiting Ko Chow at present have no design other than to extend trade.

BOUNDARY LINES.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 5.
A separate map showing the boundary lines, in dispute, between Burma and China, has been drawn up, and will be submitted to the Board of Foreign Affairs (Waiwupu).

THE INTEGRITY OF CHINA.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 5.
It is reported that Russia has made a secret agreement with another Power for the maintenance of the integrity of China.

FLEEING FROM MONGOLIA.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 5.
The Grand Council has telegraphed to the Governor of Huk Lung Kiang instructing him to receive the Chinese residents who have been driven away by the Russians.

YUNNAN FRONTIER TROUBLE.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 5.
H. E. Liu Yuk Lin, the Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, has telegraphically informed the central Government that the English people have called his attention to all the authorized maps published in Europe, and pointing out that the disputed territory is really known as Li-Ma and not Pien-Ma.

THE PLAGUE.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 6.
An International Association to consider the introduction of the best measures to combat the plague is to be formed in Fengtien province (Manchuria).

TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Shanghai, March 6.
The fasting society, in Chuen Shih, in the prefecture of Chung Kiang, near Shanghai, strongly opposes the movements of the self-government society.
Trouble is anticipated and the magistrate has sent for troops to maintain order.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
London, March 6, 7.30 p.m.
His Majesty King George is to be seen nearly every day riding in the Row, Hyde Park, in the company of a few friends.

Telegrams.

ousting the Merchants.

FROM RAILWAY CONTROL.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 6.
The Board of Communications intends to assume the control of railways now under the management of merchants if they are not actually under construction by the end of the year.
The Board proposes to run the lines as government undertakings.

FRONTIER TROUBLE.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 6.
The Board of Foreign Affairs (Waiwupu) is in favour of an amicable settlement with the British Government on the frontier question in Yunnan.
However, Viceroy Li, the merchants, and the gentry of the province are very firm in their determination not to give in.

CHINA'S RAILWAYS.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 6.
The Board of Communications intends to send a special deputy to investigate into the expenditure of all the railways.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 6.
The President of the Board of Communications proposes to use the Canton-Hankow Railway loan for the construction of the Szechuen-Thibet Railway.

MORE LOANS.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 6.
The President of the Army Board (Lu Chuanpu) proposes to raise foreign loans for the reorganization of the army and for the construction of the railways.

ECONOMY IN ADMINISTRATION.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 6.
The Chief Railway Bureau in Kiang-su has communicated with the same bureau in Chieh-kiang suggesting the abolition of the Shanghai, Hang-chow, Ning-po offices at the end of this month, and also to dispense with the services of the foreign chief district engineer.

CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 6.
The Japanese training squadron (which recently visited Hongkong) arrived at Yokosuka yesterday.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 6.
The King and Queen Mary, have graciously promised to be present at the Children's Coronation Fete.

CHINA AMBITIOUS.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 6.
Viceroy Hsi Liang, of the Three Eastern Provinces, has memorialized the Throne to raise a foreign loan of Tls. 20,000,000 for the development of industries, railway construction, and mining enterprise in Manchuria.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 6.
The Board of Communications (Yuchuanpu), the Board of Finance (Tschupu), the Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce (Nung-kung-shangpu), are in favour of the scheme, but the Board of Foreign Affairs (Waiwupu) opposes it.

Telegrams.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

ANOTHER CRUISER BUILDING.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, March 6, 9.30 p.m.
Another addition is being made to the British navy.
The keel of a huge armoured cruiser has been laid at Jarrow.
The Leviathan will be named Queen Mary.

CHINA'S RAILWAYS.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 6.
The Board of Communications (Yu Chuanpu) proposes to use the Kiang Su-Chiehkiang Railway loan for the purpose of constructing another line.

HOME POLITICS.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 6.
The Disestablishment Bill will be shelved this session.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, March 6, 9.30 p.m.
Owing to another revolt among the Welsh members of Parliament, there is every possibility that the Disestablishment Bill will be shelved this session.

BRITISH STEAMER ASHORE.

[INDEPENDENT NEWS "AGENCY"]
Tokyo, March 7.
Yesterday, a British steamer ran aground off the coast of Marugame, in the Inland Sea.
Fortunately no lives were lost, and no serious damage is reported.
A Japanese man-of-war was despatched to render assistance to the ship.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, March 6, 9.30 p.m.
Lord Crewe, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is now reported to be improving in health.
During his absence, Lord Morley is the Liberal leader in the Upper House.

[Lord Crewe was born in London in January, 1858. He was Assistant Private Secretary to Earl Granville, Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1883-4; Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen 1886; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1892-5; Lord President of the Council, 1905-8; and in the same year he was made Secretary of State for the Colonies. He owns about 25,000 acres.]

JAPANESE TRAINING SQUADRON.

[INDEPENDENT NEWS "AGENCY"]
Tokyo, March 6.
The Japanese training squadron (which recently visited Hongkong) arrived at Yokosuka yesterday.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 6.
The King and Queen Mary, have graciously promised to be present at the Children's Coronation Fete.

THEIR MAJESTIES' ACTIVITIES.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, March 7, 9.30 p.m.
Their Majesties the King, and Queen Mary, have graciously promised to be present at the Children's Coronation Fete.

OBITUARY.

[INDEPENDENT NEWS "AGENCY"]
Tokyo, March 8.
A famous Japanese poet and one of the greatest authorities on the Chinese classics died here yesterday in the person of Mr. Morikajima.

His death, which took place after a protracted illness, is universally lamented by the public, and especially in Chinese literary circles in Japan.

Telegrams.

THE HAIHO RIVER.

OPEN TO STEAMERS.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 7.
The ice has disappeared from the Haiho river, and already five steamers have reached the Tientsin Band.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

NEW BILLS DISCUSSED IN THE LOWER HOUSE.

[INDEPENDENT NEWS "AGENCY"]
Tokyo, March 8.
An interesting debate on two Government Bills dealing with Korea took place in the Lower House yesterday.
The first asked the Diet for post facto approval of an extraordinary financial measure to be taken in regard to the annexation of Korea.
The second was a measure authorizing the Governor-General of Chosen (Korea) to use legislative power within his jurisdiction.
A very hot debate ensued, but eventually both Bills were approved.

COLONIAL CRICKET.

THE AUSTRALIANS VICTORIOUS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, March 7, 9.30 p.m.
The cricket match between Australia and South Africa proved an excellent contest.
A fine game resulted in a win for Australia by 7 wickets.

ANXIETY IN COURT.

PRINCE REGENT DISPLEASED.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 7.
The Prince Regent is greatly displeased with the Grand Councilors for not coming to an early settlement in regard to the frontier disputes, and has instructed the Board of Foreign Affairs to attend to these questions without delay.

THE CHANGSHA RIOTS.

WHAT THEY COST CHINA.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 7.
The Governor of Hunan has memorialized the Throne that he has opened negotiations with the six countries interested.
Their demands for compensation owing to the recent riots in Changsha is Tls. 810,000.

MONGOLIA.

CHINA AND HER FRONTIERS.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 7.
The Grand Council intends to send Grand Councillor Chu Shai Chang to the Three Eastern Provinces to assist Viceroy Hsi Liang in settling the frontier dispute.
The Grand Council also proposes to despatch the President of the Board of Interior and the chief secretary to the Army Board to inspect the frontiers in Mongolia.

HOMewardbound.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR OVER.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, Mar. 7, 9.30 p.m.
Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener has concluded his holiday tour in Egypt and has started for England.

CHINESE BANK.

SUPERINTENDENT RETIRES.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 7.
Owing to recent press comments, Chang Wan-in has resigned his position as superintendent of the Tai Ching Bank.
The President of the Board of Finance proposes to appoint Hung Koi Sing, the director of the mint in Fengtien (Anchuria), to succeed him.

Telegrams.

PROVINCIAL BUDGET.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 7.
The President of the Board of Finance has suggested to the various provinces to memorialize the Throne as to the advisability of fixing a date for the submission of the provincial budgets.

THE CRISIS.

NATIVE PRESS TO BE CONTROLLED.

[SHEUNG PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, March 7.
The Russian Minister in Peking has approached the Chinese Government urging it to forbid the native press from publishing sensational articles with regard to Russian and Chinese relationship.
The Board of Foreign Affairs has communicated with the Board of Interior in the matter, but the latter has not yet taken any notice of it.

DEPARTURE OF C.S.P.

Wednesday, by the German s.s. Yorek, Hon. F. J. Badoley, Captain Superintendent of Police, and Mrs. Badoley sailed for England on holiday. They went on board the liner by the No. 1 police launch and were seen off by a host of friends, including many ladies. Mrs. Badoley was presented with several bouquets of flowers.
Hon. Mr. Badoley will take up his office again in November next. During his stay in Europe, the duties of Captain Superintendent will be filled by Captain F. W. Lyons. Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse will act as deputy superintendent.

COMMERCIAL.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s Report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade says:—The week under review has passed off very quietly, the market in fact has kept on decidedly the dull side, and it is only the fairly good clearances that give an appearance of life at all. The reaction in exchange has not been sufficiently important to make any great impression, the feeling being that the advance in silver was not due to any legitimate cause, and therefore too unstable to base prices on, and, moreover, as they did not respond to the former decline, in anything like an adequate manner, there was no call to pay any particular attention to the recovery on the part of holders of goods. In spite of the very severe weather still prevailing up north it was decided, as the natives seemed to be particularly anxious on the matter, to despatch the Tientsin steamers earlier than was at first intended.
The Cotton Yarn Report of the same firm has the following:—There is scarcely anything to write about our market which has continued very quiet during the whole week and only a paltry business was done. At the same time there is a little steadier feeling in the market helped perhaps by exchange which has shown some improvement. The cotton markets are rather better again as can be seen from the latest from Liverpool. For Mid-American the spot rate was 7.72d and for June-July option 7.50d. The price for Egyptian is also slightly higher and is now 9.7-8d. Report of a much improved market comes from New York. In our last issue we mentioned that some private firms had received telegrams saying the market had been unduly depressed and it now appears they were quite right. The price for May delivery was then given as 13.90 cents while yesterday and to-day the rates came in as 14.50 cents and 14.50 cents respectively. The rate for July delivery is 14.44 cents.

Telegrams.

SHANGHAI SETTLEMENT.

MEETING OF THE CATHAY TRUST.

ECHO OF THE RUBBER BOOM.

[The "Telegraph" Correspondent.]

Shanghai, Mar. 8, 6.58 p.m.

A largely attended meeting of the shareholders of the Cathay Trust, Limited, was held, Mr. D. Landale presiding.

He stated that the directors considered the brokers were entitled to every consideration for carrying out the June settlement and in return wanted assistance in floating the Siang Bros. The directors also felt it necessary to protect outstanding loans, totalling seven million taels. After the stock exchange loan liquidation, the securities proceeded satisfactorily, but the native bank failures prevented any further realisation. The Trust convened several meetings, but the brokers were unable to arrive at a practical solution.

The directors thereupon decided to obtain an independent report, and instructed Mr. Ronald N. Macleod, solicitor, (of Messrs. Platt, Teesdale, and Macleod), in conjunction with the auditors, to prepare such a report.

Mr. Macleod reported at the outset that the brokers and the Company were unable to compromise, lest shareholders should accuse the directors of sacrificing their interests.

He himself (Mr. Landale) suggested an independent inquiry to ascertain whether the Company could sue the directors. As a result of such an inquiry the auditors reported that the brokers' loans had now been reduced to twelve taels, and the securities tendered were worth 150,000 taels. Dealing with the legal aspect of the question they had to show, to maintain their claim, whether the directors were guilty of a breach of trust. After an inspection of the books and the documents of the directors, it was ascertained that Macleod had made a loss during the June settlement, and Landale, Marshall and Michael had made together under 50,000 taels profit, whilst Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co. had profited to the extent of from one to three taels each partner.

The Chairman stated that he had interviewed Mr. H. E. R. Hunter, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and he had agreed that time had to be allowed for a loan was essential to maintain the money market. The directors, therefore, acted reasonably. Could the directors be sued for the profits? No, except in the case of Messrs. Wattie & Co., and the sum of 46,000 taels was very small compared to the offer they were about to make. Messrs. Wattie & Co., (the secretaries and general managers of the Cathay Trust, Ltd.) had offered to hand over Trust shares and securities of the present market value of 650,000 taels as security for the balance of the Stock Exchange loan.

This offer, said the Chairman, was made prior to the investigation.

The meeting of shareholders accepted with applause the offer made, and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Wattie & Co. A vote of confidence in the directors was also passed unanimously.

PASSING OF THE QUEUE.

SCHOOLMASTER IN TROUBLE.

[The "Telegraph" Service.]

Wuchang, March 8.

The Superintendent of the School of Agriculture in Hupoh is said to have caused a good deal of trouble with the students because they cut off their queues.

SILKWORM SCHOOL.

BURNED OUT AT HANGCHOW.

[The "Telegraph" Service.]

Hangchow, March 8.

The school for the rearing of silk worms in Hangchow has been burnt out, heavy damage being incurred.

Telegrams.

TROUBLE IN MEXICO.

TWO BRITISH WARSHIPS DESPATCHED.

[The "Telegraph" Correspondent.]

London, March 8, 9.30 p.m.

Two British warships have been despatched to Mexico in connection with the reported serious situation there.

British interests are threatened, as well as those of other foreign powers, all of which are large.

[Reports from Washington state that the troubles in Mexico are so serious that five brigades of American troops are being despatched to the Mexican border, fully equipped, while demonstrations on both coasts will be made by vessels of the Atlantic and Pacific squadrons on both coasts. With the army, are several biplanes manned by aerial scouts, in command of General Carter. The trouble arises in the violation of the neutrality of the United States by revolutionaries.]

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

THE TREATY.

[The "Telegraph" Service.]

Peking, March 8.

On the 6th instant, the Russian Minister in Peking called at the Office of the Board of Foreign Affairs and discussed some proposed alterations in the Russo-Chinese Treaty with regard to free trade in the Three Eastern Provinces.

The Board strongly opposed the alterations proposed by the Russian Minister.

No settlement was arrived at.

RAILWAY FUNDS.

[The "Telegraph" Service.]

Peking, March 8.

The President of the Board of Finance proposes to divert the loan for the Szechow-Choking Railway from a certain bank to another purpose, but the bank in question has not quite decided on this yet.

CHINA'S FREE PORTS.

HEUNGCHOW OPENED.

[The "Telegraph" Service.]

Peking, March 8.

The Commissioner of the Chinese Customs proposes to open Heungchow as a free port.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF AMERICAN REAR-ADMIRAL.

[The "Telegraph" Correspondent.]

London, March 8, 9.30 p.m.

Reports from America state that Rear Admiral John Charles Fremont, of the Navy Department, Washington, has dropped dead.

[Admiral Fremont graduated from the U.S. Navy Academy in 1872 after expert study in torpedoes, electric science, and ordnance. He helped to suppress the Baltimore riots in 1877, served in the Spanish-American war, and was Commandant of the Cavite Naval Yard in 1890-1901. He did special work as an expert on coast defence, and was Naval Attaché in Paris and St. Petersburg in 1906-07, as well as being the author of several works on naval matters.]

CHINA WANTS LOANS.

DISCUSSION AT A BANQUET.

[The "Telegraph" Service.]

Peking, March 8.

The President of the Board of Finance has given a banquet to all the foreign Ministers and Bankers in Peking for the purpose of discussing the question of raising loans.

THE CRISIS.

GRAND COUNCILLORS CONFER.

[The "Telegraph" Service.]

Peking, March 8.

The Grand Council have had several private conferences regarding the trouble in Hli, and have held Russia responsible for advancing troops without sufficient grounds for doing so.

The Grand Council has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg to open negotiations with the Russian Government.

Telegrams.

SZECHWAN VICEROY.

LEAVES FOR PEKING.

[The "Telegraph" Service.]

Shanghai, March 8.

The Viceroy of Szechwan has left for Peking to-day.

FRONTIER QUESTIONS.

[The "Telegraph" Service.]

Peking, March 9.

The Prince Regent has asked the Grand Councilors and the other Ministers to recommend some officials who are well versed in frontier questions.

Peking, March 9.

The chief telegraph office in Peking has issued a proclamation prohibiting the people from sending private telegrams concerning the frontier disputes.

It is reported that the Grand Councilors intend to send Viceroy Hsi Liang and Viceroy Li to inspect the frontiers and to appoint H.E. Tsang Chi as Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces.

Peking, March 9.

H.E. Chang Ming Chi, Viceroy of Canton, has telegraphically reported to Peking six ways of coming to an amicable settlement with the British Government about the frontier dispute.

The Throne, on receipt of the telegram, has instructed the Qing Wu Chu and the Board of Foreign Affairs to consider the suggestions.

YUNNAN CRISIS.

ANOTHER SOCIETY FORMED.

[The "Telegraph" Service.]

Peking, March 9.

The Viceroy of Yunnan has telegraphed to Peking saying that the Provincial Assembly in his province has formed a society for the protection of frontiers.

The object of the society is to see the present dispute settled amicably.

Peking, March 9.

The Viceroy of Yunnan has telegraphed to the Grand Council and the Board of Foreign Affairs to negotiate with the Government to withdraw the British troops in his province, as all the schools have closed on account of the presence of the troops.

JAPANESE TROOPS IN MANCHURIA.

TEN DIVISIONS TO BE DESPATCHED.

[The "Telegraph" Service.]

Peking, March 9.

Japan intends to place ten divisions of troops in Manchuria, and already eight divisions have arrived.

MANCHURIA.

CHINESE LABOURERS DEBARRED.

[The "Telegraph" Service.]

Peking, March 9.

The labourers from Shantung have been prevented from going into Fengtien (Manchuria).

A SENSATIONAL PRESS.

MINISTERS PROTEST.

[The "Telegraph" Service.]

Peking, March 9.

The British and Japanese Ministers in Peking have approached the Board of Foreign Affairs, urging the officials to prohibit the native press from publishing sensational articles concerning the frontier disputes in Yunnan and Manchuria.

THE PLAGUE.

BEAN TRADE RUINED.

[The "Telegraph" Service.]

Peking, March 9.

The Board of Agriculture has telegraphed to Viceroy Hsi Liang of the Three Eastern Provinces to report full particulars of the bean market ruined by the outbreak of plague in Manchuria.

Peking, March 9.

The plague has completely disappeared and the railways have resumed normal traffic.

Peking, March 9.

Viceroy Hsi Liang has memorialized the Throne that the plague is showing signs of disappearance in Manchuria.

Telegrams.

OFFICIALS AND OPIUM.

STRICT MEASURES.

[The "Telegraph" Service.]

Peking, March 8.

Prince Tsai Hsun proposes to issue a proclamation for the information of all naval officials commanding them to give up their opium habits within a month.

Those who fail to observe this instruction will be cashiered.

CHINA'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PRESIDENT RETIRES.

[The "Telegraph" Service.]

Peking, March 8.

The President of the Board of Foreign Affairs has tendered his resignation.

THE EASTERN PROVINCES.

MINISTERS IN CONSULTATION.

[The "Telegraph" Service.]

Peking, March 8.

Yesterday, the Prince Regent sent for the Grand Councilors and the other ministers to discuss the questions concerning the Three Eastern Provinces.

HONGKONG FINANCE.

SINGAPORE PAPER'S SENSIBLE SUGGESTION.

Singapore, almost as closely connected with the opium problem as we are here, is greatly concerned over the prospect of a deficit or additional taxation made by the Governor in Council recently, and the "Free Press" thus summarizes the situation:—"Taking as a postulate that force has dictated the abandonment of the opium revenue, the first question, in the search for an equivalent, would be to ask 'Who paid the opium tax?' 'The European? No.' 'The Chinese? Yes.' This at once frees the European from any necessity to contribute revenue which the Chinaman has ceased to contribute, and concentrates on the Chinese, and on no others, the duty of providing the equivalent of the revenue directed to be abandoned. That amount, let us say roundly, is five million dollars. Very good; the Chinese, relieved of the payment of five million dollars in one form will find five millions in another form. Opium being set aside, it will be the real duty of the Colonial administration at Singapore to devise taxes that will apply to Chinese articles of use and consumption, and to no other. There is a whole range of imports from China on which it would be quite easy to devise some method of levying revenue without disturbing unduly the ordinary course of handling trade.

The important thing to note is that the method, the only just method of restoring to the Treasury the Chinese contributions made via opium must be to derive these from the Chinese via a dozen or a score of other things. This need not infringe the freedom of the port but do other checks on imports that are already in active operation.

The suggestion is a good and sensible one, but it must not be forgotten that our moral obligation to end the opium traffic enters into the question. China alone is not concerned.

SALE OF SINGAPORE STEAMERS.

The tonnage maintained by the Norddeutscher Lloyd in the Singapore-Siam trade has been reduced by the sale of three of the company's steamers. The Tringannu, the Bangkok and the Korat have all been purchased by Japanese owners, and the two first mentioned ships have already been transferred to Japanese waters, where they will be followed shortly by the Korat. The Norddeutscher Lloyd have still sufficient tonnage in the East to meet all the requirements of their trade.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 47, Des Voeux Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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Printed—4s. 6d. per annum.

Weekly—4s. 6d. per annum.

Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messengers. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residence without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional 5s. 6d. per quarter is charged for post and postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world 1s. 3d. extra per quarter.

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COMING OF THE SUBMARINES.

(6th March.)

The arrival in Hongkong of three submarines, now on their way to join the Chinan squadron, lends additional interest to a prophecy recently made by that wizard of electricity, Thomas A. Edison. Mr. Edison has been experimenting for years on storage batteries, and has at last evolved one which he believes will have a profound effect upon naval construction the world over. The weakness of the submarine has always been its batteries. In the first place, from two days to a week were required to charge the old-style lead ones, and the power could not be taken out more quickly than it was put in. Also, if the marine were sharply tilted, chemicals overflowed the battery tanks, formed gases, and killed the crew. Edison's new battery, he says, will change all that. It is now being tested by the United States Government, and if the tests confirm those already carried out by the inventor himself, the submarine will become so formidable that it will not be worth while to build battleships. Edison declares that his invention will revolutionise the navies of the world, and more than probably cause a complete change of the dominating power. This may bring about war, but its horrors will be so awful that humanity, shuddering, will cry "Stop." There will not be more than one more great war, the inventor declares, for the reason that engines of destruction have been so perfected that war would not mean victory or defeat, but dual annihilation. Edison believes that the piling up and perfecting of armaments will bring universal revolution, to be followed by universal peace. Workingmen will not much longer submit to be taxed to create great and still greater armies and navies armed with weapons so precise and deadly that war would spell extinction. Public opinion, against at the horrors of scientific war, will force governments into making the Hague Tribunal the Supreme Court of the world.

FAST AND GROW STRANG.

(7th March.)

It is characteristic of the resident in the Far East, particularly where the heat is tropical, that he is a too free user of the good things of life. Both in eating and drinking, the Far Eastern resident, as a rule, "does himself" too well, and therefore, a word or two on Mr. Upton Sinclair's new fasting cure will not be amiss. Mr. Sinclair, of course, is termed a faddist and crazy crank, but he claims that fasting is the foe of sickness, and his articles are, therefore, to be taken seriously. Mr. Sinclair points out that it is a strange reflection upon the alertness and open-mindedness of the medical fraternity that not one in two hundred doctors support him. Quite recently a well-known and famous full-physician declared point blank that no human being could subsist five days without any sort of nutriment. There is no use in talking about it; it is, he said, a physiological impossibility. But hundreds of people have done it, and though Mr. Sinclair offered his critic the addresses of these he went away unconvinced. Yet, like many others regarding this "fasting cure as a ridiculous fad," this same physician professes the religion which through nearly 2,000 years has recommended "fasting and prayer" as the method of the soul's achievement; and he will go to church during the Lenten season and listen reverently to accounts of forty days' fast in the wilderness. As a matter of fact, the fasting cure is as old as the hills. You may read of it in the books of the Yogis and Theosophists, who were fasting in previous incarnations. Those who believe in the cure declare that the great thing about the fasting is that it sets a new standard of health. We are accustomed to worrying along somehow, but after a fast one discovers one's own possibilities, and for the future makes every effort to retain the virginal stomach which a week's fast produces. It is, of course, necessary that a very great and drastic change be made in the general mode of life. Alcohol, tobacco, and similar luxuries are taboo, and in fact, in connection, perhaps, it is safe to say that the ordinary man will never adopt the fasting cure in its entirety. But since it has been so clearly proved to be efficacious in diseases ranging from nervous indigestion to locomotor ataxia we would do well to reconsider our menus in the light of this discovery. Less food, less often, might give us the health which has been weakened by our mode of modern life. At any rate, the experiment, to those not in good health, is worth trying, since the results of fasting, as exemplified by the cures made, are undoubted.

ORTHODOXY BY REVOLUTION.

(8th March.)

In these days of revolution and rebellion against the ills which afflict humanity any movement which has for its aim amelioration of the conditions of life is one deserving the most earnest attention and discussion. Heterodoxy is born of orthodoxy, since in revolution progress was born; and those who in their day were most violently assailed are now regarded by the student of history as the most powerful inducers of the forward movement on which mankind is engaged. The ape who stood up to look at the stars and was torn to pieces by his fellows was a super-ape, the progenitor of the super-man. Scientific progress has always recognised its own inherent revolutionary instinct, but since the reign of Terror it has denied the fact that religious perception can be as revolutionary as that of the laboratory. Hence Christianity and science of late years have been regarded as being antithetical, as being fundamentally opposed to each other, and here is the rock on which the followers of Mrs. Baker Eddy and those who do not believe in Christian Science split argument. Christian Science has suffered from its own voracity; but we must remember that the teachings of all revolutionaries were couched in violent or ridiculous language. Again, we must remember that all revolutionaries have been at one time or another accused of "feathering their own nests," and since the teachings of Christian Science must be regarded as having only one cure—the furtherance of the betterment of humanity—they are worthy of consideration. Forty-four years ago the name of Christian Science was unknown. To-day it is a huge organisation, literally enfolding the world, while a vast chorus of voices proclaim its gospel from the snows of Alaska to the Australian scrub and from the pagodas of China to the South African veldt. It is impossible to conceive that all the members of this enormous body have joined it solely or even partly for physical gain; it is, in other words, a religious force, and its power to attract, as it is attracting, lies in the emphasis given to the scientific knowledge of God. There is a phrase used in the Epistles which is usually translated "knowledge of God," but which should, as is now generally recognised, be translated "scientific knowledge of God," and Thomas Aquinas himself, described by Huxley as probably one of the most subtle of the world's thinkers, declares that theology is the only absolute science known and the meaning of every phase of natural science as purely relative. To put it in much simpler language, the essence of Christian Science lies in the fact that in order to be healthier every patient must become a better man. The new religion lays stress on physical healing, but so do the teachings of Christ. If the records of physical healing were deleted from the Bible an enormous portion of the New Testament would be shorn away. Christ used his power to heal in many ways as an object lesson to prove the science of his teaching. Now in all this there is nothing really heterodox. Christian Science is merely a revolutionary reading of the Bible, in the best meaning of the term, and of the teachings of both the Old and New Testaments. It is, of course, confined to the province of theology to decide whether this reading is justified or not; but while this matter is being settled, and it is certainly on the road to settlement, we may realise that Christian Science has found an admirable bridge across the chasm which now separates Church and Study in too many instances, and which is responsible for much of the agnosticism of the present day.

"WATERING COTTON."

(9th March.)

Attention is being called at the present moment to a very serious problem which confronts China's trade, its prosperity, honour and integrity, and that is the question of "watering cotton." It affects thousands of China's toilers and must eventually revolutionise the present market. Ten years ago the Shanghai cotton buyers formed an association in self-defence, and after negotiation the Chinese merchants, who are the great, but not the only offenders, agreed to co-operate to put down the practice. A testing house was established with a foreign and a Chinese tester in charge, but a split occurred in the camp, due principally to Japanese competition, and the movement collapsed. It is as well here to explain briefly what "watering cotton" is. As the "National Review" says, it is a much simpler process than that known as "watering stock." It simply consists in soaking the raw cotton with water in order to make it weigh heavier, and, if we are to believe the "Review," and we have every reason to do so, this process is performed in the crudest sort of way. For instance, cases have been known of the ship's hose being turned on to the cotton in the ship's hold until it was sufficiently soaked. The principal drawback to watering cotton is the enormous additional labour which it entails, clogging machinery and making more difficult the work in the carding room. Then again it increases the risk of fire, and since cotton is hydraulically pressed before being loaded on the ships it becomes a hard cake, thereby destroying it. Should this not result, it becomes yellow or even mouldy.

It is unnecessary to lay stress upon the dishonourable nature of the transaction, but since the sufferers by it are almost exclusively the European traders, while at the same time it has a tendency to destroy a trade of great importance, we must welcome any literature on the subject which is likely to promote concerted action. The European trader is the principal sufferer, first, because it is impossible for him to compete with watered cotton, secondly, because of the high freight rates, and thirdly, because of Japanese methods, these last all peculiar and interesting. Using subsidised steamship lines, the Japanese trader does not find it necessary to use hydraulic packing and is thus enabled to send cargo lightly packed. Thus the cotton, however watered, does not cake. Again Japanese cotton has not time to grow yellow or mouldy, and lastly, an honest British India staple is imported, mixed with the native watered variety and absorbs a certain percentage of the moisture. This allows Japanese cotton watered to say sixteen per cent. to be reduced to the workable twelve per cent. It is not necessary to add more to this brief description of the state of affairs in the cotton market, and with our contemporary the "National Review" we agree reform is absolutely necessary. The paper mentioned makes an excellent suggestion which we trust will receive the support of all concerned. First, that the solution might be found through the Imperial Maritime Customs, "if a wider view of the functions of that institution may be taken. A testing house should be established under the joint control of the Maritime and the Native Customs, its expenses to be borne by a small fee on every picul of cotton brought in. With an efficient foreigner, assisted by a Chinese colleague in charge, both approved by the foreign merchants and the Chinese cotton guild, reform of the market will undoubtedly result. The matter is urgent, for an enormous field of industrial expansion is threatened. Pressure might be brought to bear by Chambers of Commerce everywhere with admirable effect.

TO MEET THE DEFICIT.

(10th March.)

It will be still fresh in public memory that at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, H.E. Sir Frederick Lugard indicated in a more or less apologetic way, with reference to the request for extraordinary expenditure upon the Post Office clock tower, that the finances of the Colony were in anything but a satisfactory state. Among the facts which he

adduced in support of his attitude were the railway loan, involving the Colony in an expenditure of five lacs a year; also, there had been losses in connection with the opium revenue. As regards the enforcement of the Consolidating Bill for Liquor, the revenue from that source had not come up to expectations. For these reasons, His Excellency said, it was impossible at the present time for the Colony to embark on works which were not absolutely necessary. From what we have been able to gather, the revenue from the tax on liquors has been productive of only 50 per cent. of the estimated income. Regarding the railway loan and the loss of revenue from opium, it is to be expected that the Government will find a way out of their difficulties through ordinary revenue but with respect to the deficits in the estimated income from the liquor tax there is little doubt that some new source of revenue will have to be tapped.

What that source is, no one outside of the inner Governmental circle is prepared to suggest in the meantime. But that a new tax will be imposed seems to be the general opinion held by men in the Colony who keep themselves in touch with matters of Colonial finance. Naturally, the Chinese merchants are very anxious to know what industry or product is going to be made the subject of the new taxation. A good deal of speculation is rife just now and the various views expressed in this connection are somewhat confounding. But, on the whole, there seems to be a consensus of opinion to the effect that the tax which must be imposed on some or other product will eventually fall upon tobacco. As a result of the discussions and exchanges of view that have taken place in this matter, the tobacco merchants of Hongkong and their neighbours in Canton are naturally very much perturbed in their endeavours to arrive at a complete knowledge of the situation and to formulate some method of combined action which shall tend to minimise the effect of a sudden imposition of any new tax upon a product which so far has remained immune from impost. Revenue has to be got by some means. And it follows that some hitherto untapped source of revenue must be approached upon. Whether or no the tax will ultimately fall upon tobacco is a question which only the lapse of time will supply an answer to.

In this connection it is rather interesting to note that the question of the establishment of a tobacco monopoly in Canton is at present very actively exercising the minds of the tobacco merchants in the southern capital. In Canton the institution of a tobacco monopoly has been decided upon by the Viceroy and his advisers in order to meet the deficits in the revenue caused by the abolition of the gambling "farm," which at one time was a very fruitful source of provincial income. The tobacco guilds of the city are quite alive to the situation and are not allowing any opportunity to slip to ensure their trade welfare. The same thing we believe, applies to the tobacco importers of Hongkong. Combined action has not yet been decided upon but there is reason to suppose that an unwritten understanding has been arrived at amongst themselves and that their interests will be adequately safeguarded if the tax upon tobacco becomes an established fact.

KID PARKER ARRESTED.

"Kid" Parker, the prize fighter, wanted by the naval authorities as a deserter from the United States Navy, was arrested in Manila on the 6th by an agent of the constabulary at Pasay and is now in confinement at constabulary headquarters.

Parker was announced to meet Terry Martin at Cavite February 15 for a ten round bout under the auspices of the Cavite athletic club, but he failed to appear when the fight was called. It developed that he was a deserter from the U. S. S. New York, and had left the ship at Shanghai on a recent cruise in Asiatic waters. He had been warned that if he appeared in Cavite he would be arrested. Parker's real name is said to be H. Preston.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On Thursday there was held a statutory meeting of the Legislative Council, with Sir H. E. Sir Frederick Lugard presiding. There were also present—H.E. Major-General Anderson, Hon. Mr. C. Clementi, Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown, Registrar-General, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, Hon. Mr. E. A. Howett, Hon. Mr. H. Keswick, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Mr. R. H. Crofton (Clerk of Councils.)

Destroying Fish.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a bill entitled an Ordinance to prohibit the use of dynamite or other explosives for the purpose of catching or destroying fish. The Ordinance provides that any person who uses dynamite or other explosive substance to catch or destroy fish in the Colonial waters shall be liable on summary conviction either to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or, in the discretion of the Court, to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two months.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to unanimously.

Amongst other first readings were that of the Ordinance to amend and codify the law as to common forms and interpretation of terms used in Ordinances; also of an Ordinance to amend the Police Force Ordinance, 1909.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Immediately after the Council a meeting of the Finance Committee was held, at which the following recommendations were passed—

A sum of \$5,500 in aid of the vote public works, extraordinary, buildings, imports and exports office, quarters for searchers, etc. A sum of \$794 in aid of the vote public works, extraordinary, compensation to squatters in Hok Un village for houses.

A sum of \$1,000 in aid of the vote Harbour-master's department, C.—imports and exports office, other charges, secret service.

WORLD'S NEWS.**THE CORONATION.**

London, February 20.—In view of the Commonwealth's decision not to send troops for the Coronation festivities owing to the large expenditure for purposes of defence, arrangements are being made to send contingents of Cadets at the expense of private individuals, the Commonwealth commending the contingents to the Imperial Government.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Melbourne, February 20.—Mr. Fisher, in an interview, said he favoured New Zealand's suggestion that the sittings of the Imperial Conference should be public, except those at which confidential matters were being discussed. Referring to Canada and the United States, he said he did not consider that Canadian reciprocity closed the whole question of preferential trade agreement.

POLICE COURT.

A sampan woman was fined \$10 for dumping rubbish in the harbour.

A Chinese employee of the Tai-koo dockyard was sentenced to seven days' hard labour and four hours' stocks for the larceny of 1 1/2 lbs. of brass from the yard. Defendant admitted the charge and said he took the brass for his own use.

A Chinese was fined \$10 or three weeks for having a stall at Yau-mat without a licence.

Two camp followers of the Rajputs regiment were fined for refusing to pay ricksha hire and damaging the rickshas to the extent of over \$2 at Kowloon.

A gambling raid was made last night by Detective Sergeant Sullivan and a party of police on Messrs. Guedes and Co's printing office, Duddell Street, and sixteen men were arrested for gambling. They were all fined.

SUPREME COURT.

10th inst.

Mr. Justice Hazelard sat at the Summary Jurisdiction Court this morning, and disposed of a small number of cases.

The Colonial Treasurer had a number of suits against Chinese for rates and taxes due, but with one exception they were all settled out of Court. In the only case heard defendant did not appear, and Mr. Dennis, jr., appearing for the Treasurer, proved service of summons and judgment was entered accordingly by default. In a native case a landlord claimed \$19 for the top floor of No. 11, Cochrane Street. The tenant refused to pay the rent, alleging that the premises in his occupation had been shored up thus rendered unfit for occupation. His Honour gave judgment in favour of the tenant with costs.

A native grocer in the New Territories claimed \$118 from a customer for goods supplied. His Honour was in doubt whether he had jurisdiction in the case, the place being defined as the New Territories so he adjourned the case sine die.

Two Indian money lending cases were before the Court. In one case the defendant only got \$50, but signed a promissory note for \$120. He was in receipt of a salary of \$60 per month. Judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed payable in monthly instalments of \$3. In the next case in which the defendant, a Chinese boy, was in receipt of \$10 wages, his honour ordered the payment of \$1 per month.

In the case of Thomas O'Kane v. Anglo-Chinese Education Co. Ltd. for \$400.80, Mr. Barlow said that he appeared for the defendant company under protest. He asked his lordship to strike out the case as the wrong people had been sued. Mr. Gardiner contended that he had sued the right people. He asked for an order for mutual discovery. The case was adjourned for a week.

Li Sui Ting v. Chun Yau Nam claiming \$1,000. Mr. Hind said that he appeared for the defendant and asked for pleadings as the case was a very complicated one. Plaintiff asked for the return of money received by the defendant as manager to a late firm and due to the plaintiff as a partner thereof, and there was an alternative claim. Counsel for the plaintiff urged that there was an admission so that the case was not so complicated as alleged. Mr. Hind suggested to his friend to sue on the admission. His honour adjourned the case for a week and ordered particulars.

In the case of J. Oudish v. Saib Jan, Mr. Harris appeared for the defendant and submitted a plea of insanity, the father being in Court.

The claim was for cigarettes, supplied together with a watch chain.

It was suggested by the defence that the cigarettes supplied for \$2 to \$3 could be got elsewhere for 80 cents, and that the watch chain was not made of silver as represented. Defendant also alleged a payment of \$12 on account. His Honour said that he had carefully listened to the boy's story, but he was satisfied that there had been no payment of \$12 on account of the cost of the silver chain, which had been taken subject to the father's approval, which had not been obtained. His Honour ordered the return of the chain and judgment for \$2 for the cigarettes supplied.

SEDITIONARY LITERATURE.

Two Chinese were charged at the Magistracy on Friday before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, with the distribution of seditious papers which might cause a tumult in China.

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse prosecuted.

Defendants pleaded not guilty. Mr. Wodehouse asked for a remand, and bail was fixed at \$500 each, and the first defendant in a further surety of \$500.

The following details left the Command on 8th instant by P. & O. s.s. "Syria"—For England, R.G.A., 1 W.O., 1 woman and 2 children 2nd Bn. The Buffs, 1 N.O.O. and 3 children. 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I., 2 men. For Singapore, 2nd Bn. The Buffs, 2 men, 2 women and 5 children.

HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**COMPLETES 50 YEARS OF USEFUL LIFE.**

The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has now completed its fiftieth year of useful existence, and it is proposed that the event be celebrated in a fitting manner. The suggestion is made that a dinner be arranged to take place as soon as possible after the annual meeting, and His Excellency the Governor and a few of the leading officials who are more or less connected with the business life of the Colony to be present.

Residents will be eager to congratulate the Chamber on attaining its fiftieth year. We are not yet in a position to do more than say that much of the community's prosperity is due to its initiative and endeavour. It stands and has stood in loco parentis to our business community, which will wish it many more years of useful life. Many problems confront commerce in China to-day, and who better able, or more willing to deal with them than such bodies as the Hongkong Chamber. A dinner celebrating its anniversary will be a function of great interest, and while, of course, a purely private affair will not, we hope, be so private as to prevent some knowledge of what occurs in the way of speech making being made public.

We heartily wish the Chamber will be as successful a second fifty years as have been its first.

"LEIPZIG" ACCIDENT.**BRAVE DEED IN THE HOOCHLY.**

On Monday evening, says the Calcutta "Daily News," a few of the officers and men of the German war vessel "Leipzig" had an opportunity of showing the mettle of which they were made and they acquitted themselves with pluck and decision.

In the afternoon a party from the "Leipzig" had gone down by the launch "Liliani" to Silpur to play the Civil Engineering College at a friendly game of football. The College are no mean players and the "Leipzig" men, who are now to the game, were only beaten by a narrow margin of two goals to one.

The party started on their return journey about a quarter past seven in the evening, the number of seamen and officers on board numbering about forty. When the "Liliani" was about five hundred yards from the College glaze and well out into mid-stream a seaman named Zafod fell overboard. It was quite dark by then and the boat was proceeding at a good pace. Nevertheless Lieut. Steiner of the "Leipzig" jumped overboard immediately to save him, accompanied simultaneously by Petty Officer Marshall. Both were clad in heavy coats and football boots. Before the alarm could be conveyed to the steersman Petty Officers Young and Hunger also dived overboard in full clothes and would have been followed by a dozen others had not the fact that there were already four men in the water deterred them. Lieut. Steiner was the first to reach Zafod and he brought him safely to the boat with the assistance of a life-buoy, though the man had rapidly drifted in the current over two hundred yards away. When the party had all safely returned to the boat the other sailors on board took off their own clothes to provide them, with dry ones. Eye-witnesses on the vessel speak in very high terms of the vigour and dash with which the rescue was effected and the risk the rescuers ran by jumping overboard without divesting themselves of any of their clothes.

THE OPIUM DEFICIT.**STATEMENT BY H.E. IN COUNCIL TO-DAY.**

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday before the ordinary business was commenced, His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard stated that he had received from the Foreign Office despatches in which it was stated that the sum of £12,000 sterling had been granted towards the Colonial finances in order to compensate for the loss of revenue caused through the loss of income from opium.

The announcement was received with applause.

COMPANY MEETING.**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.**

The forty-second ordinary meeting of the shareholders in the above-named Company was held at the Company's head office, Queen's Road Central, on Thursday. There were present, Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar (chairman), R. Shawan, G. Balloch, W. Logan, G. Friesland, F. Lieb, H. A. Siobs, (directors), and W. E. Clarke, A. Forbes, Patterson, R. C. Edwards, A. H. M. da Silva, J. M. E. Machado, Chat Pat and C. Pennington (secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said:—The directors' report and statement of accounts for the past year having been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, take them as read. It gives the board much pleasure to present you with such a satisfactory result for the year 1910, the balance of profit \$301,134.63 being the largest ever made by the Company. It is proposed to deal with this as follows:—Dividend of \$7 and bonus of \$2 per share, \$180,000; bonus to office staff to be placed to their credit in Staff Provident Fund \$5,558.58; addition to Extra Reserve Fund, \$15,576.05, \$301,134.63. After mature consideration the directors have decided to recommend this increase of the dividend to \$7, as well as a bonus of \$2, and hope that profits will enable us to maintain this in future years. We think that you will approve of the addition to Extra Reserve Fund, which is very necessary should be built up as much as possible in view of the fact that our liability is necessarily greater. The balance at credit of working account 1910 is \$465,144.45, this also being the largest carry forward in the history of the Company. Premium Account again shows a satisfactory increase, losses have been heavier than usual, but it must be remembered when comparing them with former years that our income has more than doubled in the last 10 years and with a higher income losses are naturally heavier, although there may be little difference in the loss ratio. We have to deplore in company with other local concerns a considerable depreciation in our investments, and to meet this have debited Investment Fluctuation Account with \$53,080.01. In this connection we can safely say that the company's holdings in shares are quite sound and we look upon this depreciation as only temporary. In regard to our mortgages the company's surveyors have reported on the properties under loan to us and we are satisfied that our advances are perfectly safe. I will now move that the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year 1910 as presented be adopted. After this has been seconded, I shall be pleased to answer any questions that may be put relating to the business before the meeting.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. J. Forbes said:—Gentlemen, it is gratifying to learn that the profit in the past year is the largest ever made by the Company, and great credit is due to the management for the splendid results. I am sure all shareholders will approve of the policy of adding to the Reserve Fund, so that the Company's position is strengthened. It is most important, in view of the increased business, that this should be done. I have now much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts.

Capt. W. E. Clarke moved the confirmation of Messrs. W. Logan and G. Friesland as directors. Mr. J. M. Machado seconded. Carried. Mr. J. Patterson proposed the re-election of Messrs. Bonnar and Balloch as directors. Mr. A. H. M. da Silva seconded. Carried. Mr. R. C. Edwards proposed the re-election of Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and A. H. Lowe as auditors. Mr. W. E. Clarke seconded. Carried. The Chairman said that concluded the business of the meeting.

Mr. E. J. Brewster, district officer of Batu Gajah, Kinta, has been appointed to act as Resident of Pahang, in place of Mr. W. D. Barrow.

COBLENZ IN A STORM.**ARRIVAL TO-DAY.**

The North German Lloyd liner Coblenz, which has been causing considerable speculation as to her whereabouts, arrived in Hongkong Wednesday. She came past Corregidor, Philippines, on March 4, says the "Cable News-American." The vessel comes from Australian ports and her regular route is via German New Guinea and Yap. Several cablegrams had been received by the Manila agents from Yap reporting the non-arrival at that place.

Captain H. Rogener reports this morning that the vessel was forced out of her regular course by storms, and had to omit the port of Yap from this run. The Coblenz was due to arrive at Yap on the 26th ult., but owing to the prevailing bad weather it was decided not to attempt to make the Carolines port. On the following day, the vessel went through a typhoon and got a severe buffeting and shipped great quantities of water.

The Coblenz carried 20 passengers, 30 bags of mail matter and two mail boxes.

WARS REDUCE HUMAN STATURE.

In the Wiertz gallery in Brussels is a wonderful painting, dating from the time of Waterloo, called Napoleon in Hell. It represents the great marshal with folded arms and face unmoved descending slowly to the land of the shades. Before him, filling all the background of the picture with every expression of countenance, are the men sent before him by the unbridled ambition of Napoleon. Three millions and seventy thousand there were in all—soldiers tell us—more than half of them Frenchmen. They are not all shown in one picture. They are only hinted at. And behind the millions shown or hinted at are the millions on millions of men who might have been and are not—the huge widening human wedge of the possible descendants of the men who fell in battle. These men of Napoleon's armies were the youth without blemish, "the best that the nation could bring," chosen as "food for powder," ere evening to be trampled like the grass, in the rush of Napoleon's great battles. These men came from the plough, from the workshop, from the school, the best there were—those from 18 to 35 years of age at first but afterwards the older and the younger. "A boy will stop a bullet as well as a man," this maxim in accordance to Napoleon. "The more vigorous and well born a young man is," says Novicov, "the more normally constituted, the greater his chance to be slain by musket or magazine, the rifled cannon and other similar engines of civilization." Among these destroyed by Napoleon were "the elite of Europe." "Napoleon," said Otto Seeck, "in a series of years seized all the young of high stature and left them scattered over many battle fields, so that the French people, who followed them are mostly men of smaller stature. More than once in France since Napoleon's time has the military limit been lowered."—President David Starr Jordan in "Popular Science Monthly."

T. K. K. DEBENTURES.

It is reported, says the "Kobe Herald," that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha debentures to the amount of ¥13,000,000, bearing six per cent. interest, which were entirely taken up by the Yasuda Bank will be put on the market in April next. The entire amount has been already handed over to the steamship company by the Yasuda Bank, but the immediate sale of the debentures is considered disadvantageous by the Bank authorities in the present condition of the money market. While the demand for money has continued active since the beginning of the year, the feeling in the stock market has not improved. Moreover, it is anticipated that towards the end of this month there will be an increased demand for funds, in view of the approach of the period for the payment of national taxes. In March there will take place the annual official inspection of the various banks, in view of which the banks will call in advances in order to amplify their reserves. For these reasons the Bank authorities consider it advisable to postpone the sale of the debentures till about the middle of April.

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
WHARF AND GODOWN
CO., LTD.

The 24th ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., was held this afternoon at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. Hon. Mr. Henry Kewick (chairman) presided, and there were also present Messrs. D. K. Moss, H. A. Siebs, W. Logan, G. H. Friesland, G. Friesland, J. W. C. Bonnar and Sir Paul Chatter (directors), Messrs. H. Packham, E. D. Haskell, J. Robinson, W. Hutton-Potts, Ho Fook, A. J. Ough, P. R. Wolff, W. S. Brown, E. O. Barlow, A. E. Griffin, E. J. Hughes, T. F. Hough, Captain R. Unsworth and Hon. Mr. E. Osborne (secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice calling the meeting, The Chairman said—Gentlemen,—With your permission I will take the report and accounts as read. The profit on working again shows an improvement on the previous year notwithstanding that our earnings remained practically the same. This result is due to measures of economy, which have continued to be enforced and which were commenced three years ago, when it became evident that the Company's establishment enlarged year by year to meet what appeared at the time to be the growing trade of the port was in reality more than sufficient for the reduced business which actually eventuated. Two items in the accounts perhaps need explanation, viz., the transfer of \$50,000 from reserve fund and \$40,000 from insurance fund. You will remember that after the typhoon of 1906, we wrote up the book value of wharves, lighters, &c., by the amount spent on replacing those which were destroyed—a course we at that time felt justified in following on account of the low value at which they stood in the books. The final payments on account of typhoon damage having now been made, these transfers become necessary for the purpose of re-adjusting book values to a figure as nearly as possible to to-day's true values; by which is meant original cost after writing off 5 per cent annually for depreciation. The Kowloon-Canton Railway is a factor which should some day affect us very considerably; and if the joint interests of ourselves and the railway are treated in a broad-minded manner, we shall certainly be able to facilitate the bringing of large inward freights to the line, while on the other hand we are in a position, if we receive due consideration from the Government, to deal with export cargo efficiently and cheaply. But it should be a sine qua non that the Government meet us as generously as possible in laying in sidings to our wharves, and thereby conducing to the benefit of all concerned. This is a matter which must have the very earnest attention of your directors. I fear, I hope it is without grounds, there is a disposition on the part of the authorities to utilise the large and costly Hongkong reclamation (paid for out of railway funds) for the purpose of wharves and warehouses in competition with ours, even possibly to the extent of establishing government godowns, and this, at our expense. I say advisedly, at our expense, because we have paid for our own, we are also being heavily taxed for the Government's reclamation and further expenditure thereon for wharfage purposes, would put us in the final and desperate position of paying for our own execution. We are all aware that the day of monopolies is passing, and we do not look for exclusive nursing, but in view of the fact that it is Hongkong money and energy that has built up our undertaking, we cannot be considered unreasonable in asking that the Hongkong Government should give us a full measure of its support. Our business is essentially one which prospers with the prosperity of the port and vice versa. We have all had bad times lately and when you take that, and the typhoon visitation, into mind, I think you will agree with me that our secretary and manager has done exceedingly well in showing results which enable us to declare a 6 per cent dividend. (Applause.)

There being no questions

The Chairman formally moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Ho Fook seconded. Carried unanimously. Mr. Hutton Potts moved that the retiring directors, Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar and H. A. Siebs, be re-elected.

Mr. Haskell seconded. Carried unanimously. Captain Unsworth proposed the re-election of the auditors, Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. O. D. Gordin.

Mr. Packham seconded. Mr. Barlow proposed that one professional auditor be put on the accounts.

There was no seconder. The Chairman—I am afraid, Mr. Barlow, as you have no seconder, I must put the original proposition to the meeting.

The motion was carried by a show of hands. This was all the business. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

PIRACY OF A GERMAN
VESSEL.
AN ARREST.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.) Canton, March 5. Some days ago, I reported the piracy committed on a German steamer in Chinese waters, when loaded with coal. Through the representations of the German Consul at Shanghai, the Viceroy instructed the commanders of vessels, cruising in the waters where the outrage had taken place to hunt down the pirates. The commander of the torpedo boat, Lai Hui, has reported to H. E. that a man connected with this outrage has been arrested in the waters off Lily Mountain. One rifle and a revolver with five chambers, one pair of field glasses, one boat license issued by the Hongkong authorities, and one fishing boat were seized. The prisoner and the seized goods were transferred to the detecting vessel Kwong Jung. The official in charge tried the prisoner, who admitted his guilt, and showed the locality where the stolen property was stored. He also betrayed one of his accomplices, who was subsequently arrested. One big and one small anchor and an iron chain were recovered. The two prisoners are being sent back to Canton.

JAPAN AND THE
OCCIDENT.

In a fashion more or less meteoric, the Island Empire of Japan has won its way to a position which may fairly be described as involving the leadership of the East. Such being the case, the attitude of the people towards those of the West as a whole, and vice versa, becomes a question of no small importance in the realm of world-politics. At the outset let it be said that the day of an isolated, lotus-eating East has passed for ever. Indeed, one might go further and say that the time may yet come when the West will view with misgiving, if not with alarm, the consequences of its somewhat insistent knocking at the portals of the slumbering East. Into the question whether or not any common ground exists between the civilizations and modes of life of the two race-hemispheres, we do not propose to enter; but it is nevertheless a fact that community of interests already exists, and will continue to exist, between those to whom popular belief at least has assigned an over-divided destiny. That community of interest is to be found in the sphere of commerce. To this extent, and in a world increasingly given over to commercial considerations, the fortunes of the East—and, for the present, of Japan in particular—are inextricably bound up with those of the West.—"Shanghai Mercury."

FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Mr. A. A. Gutierrez, chief clerk of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who passed away on Saturday morning after a short illness, took place Sunday evening, from the R. C. Cathedral, where the last rites of the church were performed. The funeral was very largely attended, the Bank with which deceased had been connected for the last 30 years being represented by the chief manager and the chief accountant. Numerous were the wreaths. Deceased leaves a young wife and five children to mourn their loss.

CHINA'S STARVING
PEOPLE.THE CITY OF DREADFUL
NIGHT.

Mrs. J. B. Cochran sends a Northern paper the following touching sketch:

The temple of the City God, right under our windows, a stone's throw from our veranda, raises its rugged walls and picturesque, curved roofs with as staunch a face to the world as it has shown for all these long centuries past; and the old City God himself sits stolidly on his throne and smiles calmly and benignly down, untouched though his people, hundreds of them, are starving and dying before his face, and his temple has become indeed "The City of Dreadful Night."

They are huddled there in that old temple, homeless and starving—professional beggars with their masses of tatters, and edventual cracked bowl and staff; people from the city whose homes have been chopped up and sold for kindling wood; to buy bread; decent country people with their little wailing children, who have wandered in, in a forlorn hope, rather than sit quietly and starve at home; parents who have seen their children one after the other starve and die; children left behind, when the parents, having given them their last bite, staggered and fell—they are all there, and the old idol smiles benignly down on all these his children.

A few nights ago a family—there were five left—gave up hope and in one corner of this "City of Dreadful Night," the father first strangled his three children and then he and the mother hung themselves. A strange sight this for the City God to smile upon when the sun struggled in and shined it the next morning.

Two days ago, kind Mr. Lin, going about with bread, said to Mr. Chen, "We will wait till about ten o'clock in the morning, then all who are able will have crawled out to beg." At ten o'clock when they entered the temple, they found twenty-eight men, women, and little children too weak to move, lying prostrate, perforce, before the placid face of their god. The two Christians, sick with pity, gave them food; but when they came again next morning six, too far gone to take the food even when it came, had died.

Each morning long before daylight these two good men take out what money we can all give (for we ourselves being foreigners and marked men dare not give a cent for fear of mobs) and distribute it in coin and food to those who are, as Mr. Lin says, "about to die." As these two Christians enter the temple, the gaunt, wretched figures rise up from all the shadows and crowd and snarl like crazy things for the food they are trying to give out. Once Mr. Lin held out a bit of bean-cake to a man who stood swaying as he waited, but the crowd cried out, "Too late," as the man, his hand still outstretched, staggered and fell dead. "They die there," said Mr. Lin, "almost every night. Sometimes only one or two, sometimes, if the night has been bitterly cold, many more, frozen or starved to death."

Oh! God pity them! These dwellers in "The City of Dreadful Night." For hundreds, yes, hundreds of thousands, of them are starving and dying before their idol's benign smiling and placidly folded hands.

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNA-
MENT.

The first two matches between the K.O.Y.L.I. Sergeants and the Army Ordnance Corps, in connection with the above tournament, took place Friday night at the Soldiers' Club.

The opening game was between Sergeant Loper of the K.O.Y.L.I. and Staff Sergeant Kirby, A.O.C. This game was a close one, and resulted in a win for the latter by 28 points. The next game was between Sergeant Lamper, and Cp. Lyndon, which also resulted in a win for the A.O.C. Score, 250—183.

The German mail, s.s. Laetow, will, according to latest advices, arrive here on Thursday.

FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Lamko and Roggo report:—Since issue of our last report on the 18th of February the feature of our market has been the sudden strong demand for prompt tonnage from Bangkok to this, leading to the fixtures of several "outsiders" at fairly good rates; and further boats could have been placed if it had not been for the scarcity of tonnage in suitable position. In several other directions there is also a better demand lately and in view of the re-opening of the port of Newchwang about the 20th instant and the expected Yangtze business, the freight market closes with an upward tendency. It is said that the "liners" up North are jointly increasing their rates on freight and in case business does not suffer severely from the effects of the plague the regular liners should be well provided for in their own sphere. Altogether the outlook may be described as encouraging.

Saigon to Hongkong:—After rising to 15 cents, the rate relaxed again under the influence of a weak local rice market. The market has however become considerably firmer during the last few days, fixtures were done at 16 cents and closing quotation is 16 cents, with inquiries unresponded to.

Saigon to Philippines:—Except the S.S. "Fiume" settled in the Philippines, nothing has been done locally during the interval in this direction; Saigon millers being now busily engaged in fulfilling their forward contracts with Japan, do not care to look at fresh business, unless at enhanced prices, in consequence of which the Philippines had to import rice from Rangoon.

Saigon to Singapore:—Inquiries have reached here, but business in that direction had no longer any attraction for owners at the rates offered, as more profitable business could be found elsewhere.

Saigon to Java:—Nothing doing. Bangkok:—Regular liners in suitable position not being sufficient for the unexpected demand and "outsiders" demanding at least a rate sufficient to cover working expenses, rates have advanced and stand to-day at 30 1/2 to 32 1/2 cents, "liners terms" or 23 1/2 cents net for "outside" tonnage, the latter allowing downward cargo for charterers' benefit. Java to Hongkong:—No chance for "outsiders." Local refineries are supplying their own tonnage for their requirements.

Coolie Trade:—S.S. "Shantung" has been chartered for a voyage from Swatow to Saigon, and S.S. "Germania" 2 1/2 months for Amoy-Singapore trade for coolies and general cargo, terms are kept private.

Quang Chow Wan to Hongkong and Macao:—Another charter has been drawn at 10-11 cents per picul.

Coal freights:—Very little chartering has been done locally. It is reported that the M.B.K. have settled 32,000 tons by the O.S.K. at Yen 1.40 per ton. Fixtures effected as follows:—Mojito-Hongkong \$1.60, Wakamatsu-Hongkong \$2.40, Hai Phong-Swallow \$2.20, Hong Kong-Shanghai \$1.80 and Pulo Laut-Hongkong \$2.20 to 2.25 per ton.

Time-charters:—The Norw. s.s. "Childar," "Drufar," "Haldis" and "Halvard"—on the regular run to Bangkok—have been chartered for further 12 months by the Chino-Siamese S.N. Co. at slightly enhanced rates, s.s. "Heimdal" 3 months for Bangkok-Java trade, at \$5000, per month, same rate as last, s.s. "Profit" "Pronto" 12 months at Straits \$3800, trading south, and s.s. "Hsin Shun" for cattle trade between Annam and the Philippines, 12 months on private terms.

Salto:—Germ. s.s. "Holstein," 1,103 tons net reg. has been sold to Japan, private terms.

RICE MARKET.

HIGH PRICES' RULING AT
CANTON.

The price of rice has gone up to a high figure within the last few days at Canton.

The poorer people are in consequence suffering heavily, and appeals to charitable institutions are being widely made.

The machinations of the spirit monopoly are responsible for the present state of things.

A TRADE PROSECUTION.

Shiu Yau, of no occupation, and Hung Shan Wong, street coolie, were charged at the Police Court Monday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with unlawfully applying the duly registered marks of the British American Tobacco Co. without the assent of the proprietors of the said trade marks, to tobacco for the purpose of sale.

Mr. M. J. D. Stephens appeared on behalf of the British American Tobacco Company. The defendants were undefended.

The first defendant pleaded guilty and the second defendant not guilty. Police Constable Wilson stated that he was on duty in Gutzlaff Street on the 27th inst., and saw the two defendants sitting down, rolling cigarettes and packing them in Rosette and Pinte packets. They were placing cigarettes in the packets. He also seized a large quantity of silver paper and cigarette pictures. Each man had these exposed on the cloth. Mr. Abraham came down and saw what they were doing and afterwards took them to the Station.

His Worship—Have you been to Gutzlaff Street before?—Yes.

His Worship—Have you seen them there before?—Yes, Sir.

His Worship—On the day in question, how many people did you actually see?—Only the two defendants, and at present there are none still doing them.

His Worship—Have you seen persons buying?—I have not actually seen them.

His Worship (to Mr. Stephens)—Have there been any proceedings previous to this?

Mr. Stephens—None, Your Worship.

Mr. Abraham, an assistant in the British American Tobacco Co., gave evidence.

How long to your knowledge has this been going on?—About a year.

And did you take any steps to stop them?—No.

Why not?—It is not my business, it is the manager's.

And on this occasion, did you have any instructions to stop them?—Yes, from the manager.

The second defendant stated that he picked the cigarettes from the streets, and he did not falsify the trade mark. He put the cigarettes in the packets for his own use. He earned his living by carrying lights for the Chinese theatre. He had been picking these cigarettes since the races.

His Worship—It is quite clear that they have applied false trade marks, and I will convict them. As this is the first offence I will only pass sentence of one month's hard labour each.

CANTON'S TOBACCO
MONOPOLY.

LIMIT FOREIGN GOODS.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, March 5.

On the 3rd inst. a meeting of the tobacco merchants was held at the Guild hall, and was largely represented. Delegates from Kongmoon, Hokshan, Samshu, Fashan and other commercial centres in Canton were present. There were heated arguments regarding the institution of a tobacco monopoly.

One ridiculed the idea of forming a tobacco monopoly, and considered the impracticability of the scheme owing to the taxations already placed on the trade, such as the liquor duties and the contribution towards the fort expenses. In support of his argument, he made reference to the large consumption of cigarettes, cigars, and the tobacco leaves supplied by other provinces in Canton, and he was afraid that the scheme would be complicated thereby.

The President emphasised the necessity of instituting the monopoly as a means of replacing the losses sustained through the suppression of gambling, and advised those present to take up their responsibility liberally. The speaker was confident that the scheme would not only protect the interests of those in the trade, but would prove remunerative to them. He suggested that steps should be taken to limit the supply of foreign smoking requisites, so as to push the native products.

No decision was arrived at.

SATURDAY'S SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

R.G.A. v. K.O.Y.L.I.

A very fast game was played between the R.G.A. and the K.O.Y.L.I. teams on the Hongkong Football Club ground Saturday.

In the first portion of the first half play was very even, but found the R.G.A. attacking. After several strong efforts had been made Watt succeeded in netting the ball for the Artillery. The K.O.Y.L.I. then became more persistent and at length equalised, the second goal scored being shortly after followed by a third to the credit of the same side.

At half time the score stood: K.O.Y.L.I. 2 goals R.G.A. 1 "

The Hongkong Football Club met the Naval Yard on their ground at Happy Valley in their replay match in the shield competition. The game was watched by a large gathering of spectators. The teams lined up as follows:—Hongkong Football Club: (Goal) Kow; (backs) Hamilton and McCubbin; (half-backs) Moon, Barlow and Wilkie; (forwards) Aitchison, Hodley, Brown, Goldenberg and Roberts.

Naval Yard:—(Goal) Wilson; (backs) Haw and Conant; (half-backs) Anderson, Brawn and Macey; (forwards) Watkins, McFarlane, Reid, Sullivan and Morgan.

The Yarders won the toss and chose to defend the goal on the Club matched side, with the wind in their favour. The Club kicked off and took the ball to the Yarders' quarters, where play remained for a while until a "hand" was given against the Yard.

This was taken by Long, who shot wide. The Yarders now took advantage of the opening and made a rush at the Club's goal with the result of a corner off Wilkie. A minute later, a second corner was given, also fruitless. The play now got more exciting and the leather was seen flying up and down the field with both teams bombarding strong. Reid then took possession of the ball and sent in a lovely shot which was impossible for Kow to clear. After this, the Club made many attempts to equalise but nothing eventuated. A little while later Sullivan netted the second goal for the Yarders which put the excitement up still more. At this period of the game, the ball was practically all the time in the Yarders' grounds and the civilians were pressing hard. Aitchison centered to Goldenberg, who tried a shot at goal with no result. Soon after this, the latter player sent in a lovely shot which resulted in a corner. This was taken by Aitchison and ended fruitless. At half time the score stood

N.Y., 2 goals; H.K.F.C., 0.

The second half play was similar to that of the first and soon after the start the Yarders scored a third goal, which some of the spectators held should not have been awarded, as the server was believed to have been off side. When the whistle sounded for time the score was, N.Y., 3; H.K.F.C., 0.

LEFT HALF K.O.Y.L.I. V. R.G.A.

This shield match was decided on the Hongkong Football Club Ground on Saturday afternoon at 2.30. The game was fast and interesting and resulted in favour of the K.O.Y.L.I. by four goals to one. The Artillery men scored the first goal of the game in the first half. Soon afterwards the Yorks equalised and before half-time they scored a second goal. In the second half they were all over the Royal Garrison Artillery, and scored another two goals. Their forward line was excellent and played a good combination game throughout.

ROYAL ENGINEERS V. RIGHT HALF K.O.Y.L.I.

The above match was a replay in the shield competition, and was played on the military ground. It resulted in a win for the Royal Engineers by two goals to nil. One goal was scored in each half. The first was notched by Pearson and the second by Peter Jackson towards the end of the game.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

CRAIGENGOWER C.C. v.
POLICE.

The above teams met on the Police ground and both teams compiled a poor score.

The Craiggower went in first and all their wickets were down for 72 runs. At one time the telegraph board read 9 wickets for 35 runs and at this point they gave up hopes. But the last two batsmen played steadily and brought the score up. Double figure scores were made by G. A. Hancock (20), P. Currie (15 not out), and L. A. Rose 10.

When the C.C.C. draw stumps the Police were confident of a win, but luck was against them and all the wickets went down for 63 runs. Sergeant Pitt's 21 was the top score and the next was that of P. P. J. Wedghouse and A. C. Langley—14 each.

Kerr was in excellent form in bowling and took 8 wickets for 33 runs. Hoggarth took two wickets for 35 runs. For the Craiggower, Taylor did well, taking 4 wickets for 9 runs.

CIVIL SERVICE CRICKET
CLUB v.s. R. E. AND
DEPARTMENTS.

This match was played on the Service Ground at Happy Valley, and once again the Civil Service made a poor show. They were all out for 40 runs while the winners scored 137 runs for 7 wickets.

The only score of any account was that of A. Pilo (11). Capt. Bell compiled the top score for the R.E. and Departments, and other good scores were those of Cp. Osmand (23), Private Crow (29), and Major Taylor (13).

In the bowling line, Captain Addison was in grand form and took seven wickets for 10 runs, which is so far the best in the League matches. Taverner took 3 wickets for 20 runs. For the Civil Service, Cox took 3, Bird and Mackey 2 each.

HOSPITAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Finance Committee of the Alice Memorial and Netherpole Hospitals was held Friday evening. Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown, the Registrar-General, presided.

Dr. R. MacLean Gibson submitted the report, from which it appeared that the number of in-patients in the Alice Memorial and affiliated hospitals, during the past year was 1,253; while 14,374 patients were treated in the out-patient department, involving 28,505 visits.

The report was adopted. Mr. F. M. Crawford, Hon. Treasurer, submitted the financial statement, which showed an adverse balance of \$3,738.

This was also adopted. Hon. Dr. Ho Kai proposed the election to the Committee of Messrs. Chun Kai Ming and Tsai Po Min.

Mr. S. W. Tso seconded, and the motion was agreed to unanimously.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Crawford for his services as treasurer, and to Mr. David Wood, who audited the accounts.

On the motion of Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, the Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown was re-elected chairman for the ensuing year.

The Chairman afterwards addressed the meeting, urging the claims of the hospitals upon public sympathy and support and asking for increased subscriptions, especially from the Chinese. He further suggested that some scheme should be formulated to induce the Chinese to take more interest in the hospitals by giving them increased power of control in the daily workings of these institutions, so long as such scheme met with the approval of the London Missionary Society.

This was all the business.

GYMKHANA ARRANGED.

FIRST MEETING OF SEASON
AT HAPPY VALLEY.

The first gymkhana of the season is arranged to take place at Happy Valley on April 25. There will be six events, namely, the Kerry Cup, (half-mile flat race, for non-winning subscription griffins of the 1910-11 season), the Gymkhana Stakes (one mile flat race for all China ponies), tent pegging in sections of three, Ladies' Nominations (5 furlong flat race), one mile flat race, open 1.1.4 mile flat race handicap.

SUPREME COURT.

AN APPEAL CASE.

Tuesday morning judgment was delivered by the Full Court (Sir Francis T. Piggott, Chief Justice, and His Honour F. A. Hazeland, Puisne Judge) in the partnership appeal case, *Ng Tok Tong v. Wong Chuen*, in which the appellant sought a revocation of the judgment of the Chief Justice of date October 25, 1909.

Mr. Marcus Slade appeared for the appellant (instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis); the respondent was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. L. R. Needham).

The Chief Justice in the course of a long written judgment said that considerable delay had arisen in bringing on the case, owing in great measure to the pressure of business in Court; and, quite apart from the interests of the parties, he did not regret it because the question involved was one of great importance and must affect very many Chinese partnerships in the Colony. Other cases also in which kindred questions had been involved had been before the Court and the discussions in them had materially assisted him in coming to a conclusion in this case. On a former occasion he had expressed himself as being of opinion that until the amount was ascertained a deceased partner's assets were to be treated as invested in the new firm, earning their share of profits, which must include the bearing of their share of losses so long as the net profits did not fall below 8 per cent. of the amount so invested. The plaintiff's case by which he sought to recover the share of the deceased partner as a loan must fall and the appeal on the point of law must be dismissed with costs.

The Puisne Judge agreed.

Mr. Potter—I think that disposes of the whole case, your Lordship.

Mr. Slade—No. The report of the Registrar is that there was \$10,000 belonging to the deceased left in the firm and there has been no account of that at all.

The Chief Justice—The action is merely for an account.

Mr. Slade—But your Lordship has decided that it is not a loan.

The Chief Justice—I hold a very strong view in the matter.

Mr. Slade—This is a partnership firm. There is a tremendous number of debts and this may mean absolute ruin to somebody. It is throwing the most fearful confusion into the laws of the Colony.

The Chief Justice—That is the fault of the Ordinance. It is shocking bad.

Mr. Slade—The matter is one of the utmost importance to the Chinese business community. It applies to European firms as well. Money is frequently left in a partnership by old partners because it would mean ruin to the firm if it was taken out.

The Chief Justice—I want just to say, so far as I am prepared to hold, that in the circumstances the family are partners.

Mr. Potter—That has been my case from the beginning.

Mr. Slade—Are all the beneficiaries under the will partners? There is a will here.

The Chief Justice—I am quite clear that all the beneficiaries are partners. The appeal is just on this point.

Mr. Slade—It may be that the case will go on or will not go on.

The Chief Justice—The appeal will have to proceed if an account is desirable.

Mr. Slade—It is really an appeal from a summons in chambers.

Mr. Potter—The whole action throughout has been to recover this money as a debt. Mr. Kemp has taken an account and he found that there were no profits in fact at the time of the man's death. There was \$10,000 capital.

Mr. Slade—About the costs of the case in the Court below, your Lordship?

The Chief Justice—I cannot deal with that now.

The Court then adjourned.

At the annual dinner of the Oldham Chamber of Commerce Mr. Valentino Chirol, Foreign Editor of "The Times," spoke of the progress made by Japan.

Accompanying Mrs. W. H. Forbes, wife of the Governor-General of the Philippines, on her way home, are Miss E. Green, Miss E. Emerson and Miss M. C. Mackay.

[SPECIAL ARTICLE.]

FLOWER LIFE IN THE COLONY.

The introduction by Sir Paul Chater of various forms of flowers, and plant life generally, in the Colony several years ago, has proved so successful that the thought is forced upon us that more might be done in this direction. At the present moment, these beauty spots of nature are in great luxuriance in Hongkong, and compare quite well with the best developed flowers or plants in the old country. The Horticultural Society is, of course, doing splendid work; would he doing it, indeed, were its activities even less than they are at present; but I think more might be done, not only from the point of view of satisfying and increasing the artistic desires which the study of and familiarity with flowers engender, but also from a more utilitarian standpoint. Hongkong, in the most enthusiastic imagination, cannot be regarded as a supremely happy hunting ground for the projectors of commercial enterprises; but, despite the handicap which its peculiar military importance presses upon us, imagine that some little development on commercial lines could be attempted; that, in fact, an industry of purely local character, which conditions here show to be adapted to the capacity of the Colony, might be established. Our flower growth is luxuriant to a very high degree; a visit to Flower Street, particularly during these damp days, will prove the perfection of its perfume. Were flowers even more flourishing than they are, we would find ourselves embarrassed with these riches, and, allowing our imagination to take us somewhat "into the air," easily conceive of the establishment of a scent factory.

The possibilities of expansion of such an enterprise are enormous. The art of perfume making is very little known or practised, at least, in the East, and Hongkong is admirably adapted to be the seat of such activity. There are a variety of areas on the Island, and, of course, on the mainland which would prove little gold mines to the flower gardener who combined his present pleasant trade with that of perfume making. Indeed I think ignorantly and apologetically, perhaps, that the natural resources of Hongkong are too much neglected. It is obvious that the Island could not be improved into a Happy Hampstead, or thrown open to the peregrinations of the most peaceful public, but there are undoubtedly places where some agricultural or commercial activity might be given scope. The highly developed cultivation of flowers, apart from any aesthetic or artistic satisfaction which it would give, would, I think, provide an exit for local energy. At any rate there is nothing to prevent the establishment of a large flower farm in connection with a perfume factory other than the necessities of our military government, and therefore, if this undoubted if truly unavoidable handicap to Hongkong were found to apply only to certain regions of the Island our commercial life might be quickened by a new artery.

The lover of flowers will not thank me for dragging his beautiful friends into a commercial argument, but were they the friends of commerce instead of one of its alleviations, their development locally might be improved and hastened, and thus the end would justify the means. However, whether the dream of an Island of Fragrant Streams flourishing under a carpet of beautiful blossoms be far-fetched or not those who were first responsible for our flower life deserve well of the community. H.E.R.

SICKNESS PREVALENT.
Sickness is greatly prevalent in the Colony just now, not only among the Chinese, but foreigners as well.

A correspondent informs us that he saw last night no fewer than six ambulances taking patients to be treated, while two dead persons were carried by him. Residents would be well advised to avoid making too early a change into summer things. The weather is treacherous and chills are frequent.

THE CRY OF CHINA.

[BISHOP JAMES W. BASIL-FORD, D.D., LL.D.]

It is six o'clock, and I hear on waking the cry of Chinese workmen carrying large stones from the quarry. It is the singing of ten or twelve men trying to keep step in carrying a heavy burden. This is Sunday morning; workmen in all Christian lands will turn upon their bells and fall asleep again, as fit beginning of a day of rest. But there is no rest for weary workers in China. Again the chant of toil floats down the mountain and across the valley. It recalls the song of the trackers in the Yangtze gorges pulling our boat five hundred miles up the rapids day after day for thirty days. The imagination of a half-famine-sick worker sweeps him back to childhood land; and the cry of the trackers in the Yangtze recall the soams of toil seen on certain farmers' faces in early Wisconsin days.

The recollections of childhood bring back the travail of the nation and the lines of care seen in all the portraits of Abraham Lincoln's face and the lines of toil once seen in Washington in a plaster cast of Abraham Lincoln's hand. Is toil the lot of all great men and nations? The lines of care in Abraham Lincoln's face suggest the marred visage of the Son of Man; and the vision of him sitting by the well of Samaria recalls the grove worn deep in the rock curbing of that ancient well by the bucket ropes of Samaritan women who for a hundred generations have been drawing water from the depths below. The worn rock grooves bring the dreamer back again to China and recall the five hundred grooves he counted worn deep in the rocks below Kweichow upon the Yangtze. The grooves are deeper than the grooves in the curbing of the Samaritan well; they are worn one above another as the river rises; they are made by the bamboo ropes of Yangtze trackers.

One hundred and fifty men and women and children are often huddled to a single boat, and they haul vastly heavier loads than a bucketful of water; and these Chinese fathers and mothers and little ones have been tracking for longer and wearier generations than the women of Samaria have been drawing water. These rock-grooves are our petty human wrinkles, put on the brow of nature, and these suggest nature's travail marked by vastly deeper wrinkles in gorges and mountain chains. Is toil the doom of nature also? "The whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain, together until now," waiting for our adoption, to wit, the redemption of our body. The Church has spoken and wisely of the redemption of the spirit. Will she find voice to utter the humbler, but the more pressing message of the redemption of the body?

The cry of the Chinese toilers began and still remains a song for making time; but it has become also a cry for sympathy—the cry of unrequited labor. It is the rising murmur of socialism, unsettling the policies of European statesmen; the cry of labor unions disturbing the dreams of political leaders; the cry of suppressed agitation which I thought I heard recently in the silence of the streets of Moscow—a silence more ominous than sound. It may become the cry of another French Revolution attending the savage rending of society. May it rather become the cry of Egyptian toilers reaching the ear of God and bringing another Moses to lead us into our promised land!

Listen! The cry of a child half smothered by the hovel in which it is sleeping floats in on the morning air. Children seldom cry in China, for why should a child cry when crying seldom brings relief? When a child does cry in China usually it is the harsh shriek of defiance of a spirit not yet broken. On rare occasions I have seen a Chinese child sitting alone sobbing. It is like the sigh of a homeless wind. Listen again! The chant of quarrymen once more. There is a weird melody in this Chinese cry which American workmen can never imitate—at least we pray not; for it springs from centuries of toil without hope and of labor without reward. It is the murmur of humanity in its

struggles and its sorrows, like the breaking upon rocky shores of the tumultuous sea.

The song of the toilers in India resembles the cry of the Chinese, but it is weaker and more plaintive. The cry of the Japanese vendors at the railway stations suggests the cry of the Chinese, but it is thinner and more delicate. The Chinese chant of toil is the cry of strength in weakness, like the sobbing of Jesus in Gethsemane, or the "loud voice" of the Forsaken One upon the cross. If the "cup" has not passed from China, as it did not pass from Jesus, it is for some divine reason. God always works by law. Surely he loves the Chinese, else he would not make so many of them. But the race which absorbed and largely transformed to its own pagan standards, Buddhism, and Judaism, and Mohammedanism, and Nestorian Christianity—the race which remained unconquered by the lower forms of faith by which the Father sought to prepare the way for the coming of his Son—this race, under the law of the universe, must await the open book and the highest type of faith which twenty centuries can produce. The strong one is waiting for the Stronger; hence the chant of unrequited toil for forty centuries. But, like the cry of the Forsaken One upon the cross, this cry of the Forsaken Race has been heard by the Highest; the angels are beating their wings to its time as they hasten with the "good news" to Jesus's countless countrymen in China.—W. Ch. Adv.

WRECK OF S.S. BERTHA.

Captain Jopson of the German steamer Germania, who recently called at Manila en route for Sydney to land the shipwrecked crew of the Norwegian steamer Bertha, has been presented with an engraved silver vase by the Norwegian government for his successful rescue work on that occasion.

The Germania encountered Captain Iversen of the Bertha, three of her officers, five Japanese and three Chinese sailors in an open boat after they had left the wrecked vessel which had gone ashore off the Pratas reef on August 28th.

The local Imperial German Consul, Dr. Zitelmann, reported the case to the proper authorities, and has just received word that by a royal Norwegian decree dated 1st January, the above award was made to Captain Jopson.

COMMERCIAL.

COAL MARKET.

Messrs. Hughes and Hought report that contracts have been made for delivery during balance of 1911 for 20,000 tons Japanese delivered F. O. B. at Moji on private terms.

The quotations are:—Cardiff, \$19.00 to \$21.00 ex-godown, nominal. Australian West Wallsend, \$11.25 ex-ship, nominal. Yubari Lump, \$12.00 nominal. Miki Lump, \$10.50 to \$11.00 ex-ship, nominal. Moji Lump, \$7.75 to \$9.50 ex-ship, steady. Moji Unscreamed, \$6.00 to \$8.00 ex-ship, steady. Akaike Lump, \$8.25 to \$8.50 ex-ship, steady. Kaiping Navy Lump, \$10.00 to \$10.25 ex-ship nominal. Kaiping Loco Lump, \$7.50 to \$7.75 ex-ship. Kaiping No. 5 Dust, \$6.50 to \$6.75 ex-ship. Kaiping No. 1 Dust, \$6.25 ex-ship.

SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co., report:—Business as far as local stocks are concerned continues on a very restricted scale, due, no doubt, in a great measure to the sharp rise in London rubber stocks having diverted public attention to that branch of our market.

Rubber, as above stated, has advanced considerably, the quotation for fine hard Para being 7s. 1d. and smoked Plantation Sheet 8s.

Singapore continues very quiet, and although stocks have nominally risen there in some instances, buying orders from that port would appear to be few and far between.

Among the distinguished Americans who have arrived on the Rabi is Mr. Barrett, treasurer of the Philippine Islands. Accompanied by Mrs. Barrett, he is on his way to San Francisco.

IN MEMORIAM.

DOCTOR L. PEREIRA MARQUES.

The announcement of the death at Macao of one of the most distinguished of the former civil servants in the Hongkong Government, in the person of Doctor Marques, will be received by numerous friends with the deepest regret, as the deceased lived for over 16 years in this Colony and was much respected and esteemed by all sections of the community.

He breathed his last in his residence Largo de Canoes on Sunday at 9.45 p.m.

He was born in Macao on the 27th September, 1852, and was the oldest son of the well known late Commandador Lourenco Marques and the late Lady Maria Anna Josepha Pereira Marques. Educated in the St. Joseph's College of Macao, under the Jesuit Fathers, who retired from that Colony in 1871 upon a decree from the Lisbon Government, he proceeded to Lisbon in the same year, when he joined the Camille College as a boarder. From thence he left for Dublin to be matriculated in the King and Queen's College of Physicians in 1873. He made rapid progress in his studies and as soon as he had obtained his diploma of physician and surgeon in 1878 he returned to China. From Macao he came over to Hongkong, practising till 1895. During this period he occupied several important positions in the Hongkong Civil Service.

He was appointed acting Superintendent of the Civil Hospital on the 16th February, 1880. In July of the same year he was promoted assistant Superintendent. In April, 1883, he was given the charge of the Lock Hospital, and from July to September of the same year he was appointed medical officer-in-charge of the cholera hospital at Stonecutter's Island. In December 1886 he was in charge of the smallpox hospital. September, 1887, he was promoted to Superintendent of the Victoria goal hospital. During that year he fell ill and was confined to the Civil Hospital, suffering from an acute attack of nephritis, and had a narrow escape of death. Most of his professional services he had rendered with courage and energy amongst infected patients. He was highly mentioned in the Governor's despatch No. 1220 of the 20th June 1883 to the Colonial Surgeon for his gallant and valuable services rendered on the occasion of the death of the head nurse of the Cholera Quarantine Station.

His unquestionable charity towards the poor made his name renowned, and he was nicknamed the "Father of the poor and the destitute." His professional services were mostly devoted for the sake of sick mankind rather than for his own pecuniary interest. He was ever ready for any call and spared no sacrifice and time to alleviate the sufferers. Between the rich and the poor he made no distinction whatever and his philanthropic deeds are too numerous to be mentioned. During his permanent stay in Macao, since he had been pensioned off by the British Government, he was thrice in charge of the Municipal Medical Station, twice during the plague epidemic and once when cholera made havoc in that city and its suburbs. His voluntary and gratuitous services were duly recognized by the Government, and when remuneration was offered to him, he replied: "Give it to the poor."

He was a member of the various literary and scientific societies, such as the Geographical Society of Lisbon since 1890, to which he made a presentation of a special collection of articles from the Far East, which constituted a distinct section denominated "Sala de Lourenco Pereira Marques," member of the Royal College of Physicians and Licentiate at the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland 1881, member of the Academia Franco-Hispano-Portuguesa de Tolosa, 1889; member of the General Academy of Medicine at Dublin, a Licentiate in "Necroscium Parturitionum Coombs," 1890, a Licentiate in midwifery, L.R.C.S.I. of the King and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland, &c., 1877.

For his valuable and gallant services rendered to the Colony of Macao he was decorated by the Lisbon Government with the Knighthood of the Order of

Christ, and subsequently Chevalier of the distinguished order of "Torre e Espada" for valor and merit.

Between November, 1873, and April, 1874, he was always present at all the meetings of the Pathological Society of Dublin. On the 10th June 1880, he took an active part at the celebration in Hongkong of the tercentenary of the distinguished Portuguese poet, Camoes. It was his late father who ordered from Lisbon the magnificent bronze bust of the poet, which is actually installed in the Macao grotto, the celebrated work of the well-known Portuguese artist Mr. Bordalo Pinheiro. About the end of the year 1895 he retired from the Hongkong Civil Service on pension and went to reside in Macao with his parents. On the day of his departure Sunday, 2nd August, 1896, from this Colony, his many friends and admirers chartered the steamer "Honam" for the purpose of conveying him to his motherland. Needless to say the steamer was crowded by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, and a band played during the voyage. On this occasion he was presented with an illuminated "address," enclosed in an album, containing about 950 signatures, on parchment, in which a protest was expressed against the decision made by the local Government by urging him to relinquish the post he occupied so faithfully at the Government Civil Hospital, and granting him a pension instead.

A large gathering had also assembled at an extraordinary meeting held in the Club Lusitano on the 25th August, 1895, and subsequently on the eve of his departure, in which an enthusiastic manifestation was made by the large community, including many foreign friends. The Indian and Chinese community also made their demonstrations in personally bidding adieu to their popular doctor, and a good many of them went on board the steamer to Macao. While in Macao, hearing that a surgeon was badly wanted for an emigrant steamer to Mexico, he came over and joined the ship, and again on another occasion, desirous of taking another trip for a change he did so, though ailing in health, but this time the change did him no good. Since that he remained in Macao till the time of his demise.

One of his last generous deeds was the throwing open of his residence to accommodate the alarmed Canossian Sisters and pupils and to protect them from being molested by the revolutionaries during that, and revolt of the 29th Nov. last. He was universally known as the benefactor of the poor and afflicted, as he could never suffer the misery of his neighbours, in fact he was a true charitable man.

He bequeathed in his last will, executed this year, his splendid library to the Club of Macao. Most of the costly books are of literary and scientific value, and a good collection of religious-controversy volumes. He appointed his only surviving brother, Mr. Francisco Pereira Marques, to take charge of the library and a special section has been reserved at the club for this particular library designated as the "Livraria de Doctor Lourenco Pereira Marques."

The numerous friends of the deceased, scattered all over the Far East and abroad will, undoubtedly, feel deeply grieved at this irreparable loss, but his memory will never be effaced from their hearts. May he rest in peace.

The English Mail of the 4th February was delivered in London 4th March, 1911.

The following is the programme of the organ recital to be given by Mr. Denman Fuller, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., to-morrow at 5.30 p.m. Suite Gothique (Bollmann), Serenade (Frank Bridge), Toccata, "Harmonies du soir" (Karg Elert), Andante in F. (Lefebure Wely), Hylnding's March from Sigurd Jorsalfar (Grieg). Mrs. Schofield is the vocalist and will sing "O rest in the Lord" (Mendelssohn). This is the first recital of a series given on the first Tuesday of each month. Practices for a selection from the "Messiah" to be sung in the Cathedral on Good Friday at 9.15 p.m. have already started, and will be continued in the Cathedral at 9.15 p.m. on each Thursday during Lent.

CANTON NEWS.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, March 6. H. E. Admiral Li Chun started his cruise to the West River yesterday. His object is to find out whether pirates are being vigorously suppressed by the authorities along the places.

Some days ago, a cargo boat chartered by the Hin Yick and Leo Yick firms and fully loaded with manure weighing 150 piculs and some treasure, came into collision with the steamer Wun Shun in the waters of Chum Heung Chow of the Nam Hoi district and went down with the cargo. The two charterers besides making a report of the disaster to the water police, have petitioned the Nam Hoi Magistrate to send for the owners of the steamer Wang Wan Shun and require them to pay damages.

A few nights ago, a daring robbery in which about sixty robbers took part was successfully committed in a village of the Nam Hoi district. Eight families were victimized and booty valued over \$2000 was taken. Besides a small boy of four years of age was held for ransom.

The 1st day of the 3rd moon is the date fixed for the total suppression of gambling in Canton, and a sum of over two million six-hundred thousand taels has to be found, to completely make up the deficit in revenue caused by the cancellation of the gambling farms. It is reported that His Excellency the Canton Viceroy has instructed the Provincial Treasurer and other officials to attend a meeting convened by His Excellency at the Finance Department, in the course of this week, for the purpose of considering the best means to find the money needed for the complete replacement of the loss of revenue sustained through the suppression of gambling in the province. It is also reported that the local gentry and the different guilds will hold a meeting at Man Lan Shu, Yuen some time next week to consider arrangements in connection with the reorganization scheme as the result of the total suppression of gambling, and will invite the Canton Viceroy and other officials to a tea party. The text of the arrangements connected with the reorganization scheme will be formally read at the meeting, and the officials will be requested to give their opinion and advice.

AVIATION RISKS.

At the recent annual dinner of the Aero Club in London a great deal was said concerning the future of the aeroplane and airship in time of war. An aeroplane's recent flight of sixteen miles from the deck of a warship and back to it has shown the vast horizon that will be open to observation when the use of these machines becomes general; while experiments all over the world have proved that they are already most valuable for army reconnoitring. Lord Seymour's appeal to the Government to spend more money on this branch of service expressed what appears to be a general desire.

On the lighter or sporting side of modern aeronautics the most interesting piece of news comes from America, where a bill for bidding "attempted suicide" has been introduced in the Missouri State Legislature. According to a correspondent it prohibits airmen from going higher than 1,000 feet, and requires them to give a bond of 10,000 dollars as a guarantee before flying. How the framers of the bill has come to believe that a flier is safer at 1,000 ft. above the earth than at 2,000 feet does not appear. Most people will consider that a fall from the lesser height would have pretty much the same consequences as one from the greater. The measure is well intended, but is likely to be laughed out of court.

By the way, Mrs. Maurice Hewlett, one of the foremost lady aviators, has been telling an interviewer some of her experiences when in flight. Asked as to whether or no she ever suffered from giddiness in her aeroplane she said:—In flying you have nothing by which to measure the height, as you have when you are looking down, for example, from a tower, and therefore you never feel giddy. The sensation with regard to height merely is that everything upon the earth seems small.

PARTY WALL DISPUTE.

ACTION IN SUPREME COURT.

In the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court Tuesday morning—before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott—a suit was called in which Wong Sai Ying and Chun Sing, 55 F. Adam Street, sued Wong Tsung Koo, 26 Lower Macao Road, for a sum of \$1,580 damages. Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Leo d'Almeida) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Marcus Slade (instructed by Mr. E. Davidson) for the defence.

The plaintiffs are owners of the buildings situated on miring lot No. 77 in Wing Lok Street and the defendant is owner of the adjoining lot No. 76. The claim is for half the cost of rebuilding the party wall between the buildings. In the statement of claim it was stated that the party wall was pulled down by the Building Authority and re-erected by the plaintiffs at a cost of \$3,161 and a notice in writing of the particulars and expenses of the work was served on the defendant's agent under section 245 of the Public Health and Building Ordinance, 1903; the defendant served no notice upon the plaintiffs of dissatisfaction therewith as required by section 246 of the Ordinance, a demand having been made for payment under section 247 of the Ordinance and defendant having failed to comply therewith.

In the statement of defence, the defendant said that in or about the month of August, 1907, the plaintiffs wrongly deprived her of the support of her house by pulling down their adjoining buildings without sufficiently supporting or securing her house, whereby the walls of her house were cracked, weakened, displaced and otherwise damaged and injured.

The defendant claimed a sum of \$6,037 as compensation for damages alleged to have been done to her building as a result of the operations carried out by the plaintiffs.

Mr. Potter, in opening the case for the plaintiffs, stated that the claim was for half the cost of building the party wall between the plaintiffs' and the defendant's premises, which they were entitled to recover under the Public Health and Building Ordinance of 1903, section 244. The party walls had become dangerous and the Building Authority served a notice requiring the wall to be taken down; but as a matter of fact the wall was pulled down by the Building Authority and half the cost charged to the plaintiffs and half to defendant. The plaintiffs' case was simple and would not take very long, but unfortunately the defendant's case would not be quite so short. On August 30th, 1907, a "dangerous structure" notice was served both on the plaintiffs and on the defendant with regard to the party wall in question and this notice affected other walls in the buildings on the two lots. That notice having been served upon the plaintiffs by the Building Authority the next step they took was to serve upon the defendant a notice of their intention to rebuild the party wall. In subsequent letters they admitted having received this notice.

Mr. Slade—We received a letter but it was not a notice at all within the meaning of the Ordinance. Mr. Potter—After a considerable time the party wall was pulled down and we rebuilt it.

Mr. Slade—We gave permission to you to do that at your own expense on condition that you paid us all the damages caused to us.

Mr. Potter went on to say that eventually the wall was rebuilt and now they claimed half of the cost. The defence raised in the first place was that the defendant had not been served with notice of intention to rebuild. As a matter of fact, the plaintiffs had served the defendant with a notice of intention to rebuild, as would be proved in evidence. Assuming that they had not served this notice, His Lordship would find that this wall being a "dangerous structure" and a "dangerous structure" notice having been served, this particular work was taken out of the province of section 239 of the Ordinance and came under another section. It was the Building Authority which finally pulled down the wall. Neither the plaintiffs nor the defendant pulled it down. The plaintiffs were willing to do it, but the defendant gave them no

facilities for executing the work and thereupon the Building Authority intervened and pulled the wall down. In her letters also the defendant actually had called upon the plaintiffs to go on with the building. The defendant allowed them to build the wall but denied liability to pay any of the cost of this. The plaintiffs had furnished the proper cost of the erection of the wall, as required in section 245, though this was denied by the defendant. The defendant herself had not satisfied sections 245 and 247 by reason of her failure to declare her dissatisfaction with the account as rendered. There was one other defence. The defendant said that prior to August 30 the plaintiff had been carrying out certain building operations and it was these building operations that injured that party wall. The defendant stated that the plaintiff had carried out these operations so negligently and unskillfully that the wall suffered damage. Of course the onus of proving the defence was upon the defendant, who also had to prove that during the time in question the plaintiffs were in fact carrying on operations on the premises in question. If the defendant failed to satisfy the Court on the various points the defence of the defendant must fall to the ground and the counter-claim as well would fail.

Evidence was then called, the first witnesses being Messrs. A. Bryer and A. H. Ough.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

RENOVATION SCHEME.

Special services were held yesterday in St. Peter's Church in aid of the church renovation scheme, the premises being badly in want of repair. The Right Rev. G. H. Lander, B.D., Bishop of Victoria, preached at the forenoon and afternoon services.

In addressing the congregation, his Lordship said that if they looked round they would see that the window frames needed repairing; very badly, and he was told that other things required attention forthwith. The church was built in the time of the second Bishop of Victoria, and it was for them to keep it in proper order. If funds admitted, they wished to enlarge the building and make it better fitted for the worship of God. The Chaplain told him that something like \$2,000 was required to make the church what they all desired it to be. He trusted that the offerings would be such as would encourage the chaplain, and which would also put St. Peter's Church in a thorough state of repair.

We understand that liberal collections were made in response to the appeal for contributions to the renovation scheme.

AMERICAN TRANSPORTS.

LOCAL BIDS.

Bids were opened in the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Manila, for the purchase or construction of an interisland transport for the quartermaster's department. There were three bidders to furnish steamers already built.

Messrs. Findlay, Richard and Co., Ltd. bid on three steamers, the British steamer Sarmiento \$287,000 gold, the German steamer Bardford, \$213,000, and the British steamer Wingsang \$215,000 gold. Messrs. Warner, Barnes and Co., Ltd. offered the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer Yawata Maru, for \$240,000, and Mr. James F. Macleod offered the Douglas S.S. Company's steamers Haiyang, built in 1904, and the Haiyang built in 1900 for \$162,000 and \$215,000 gold respectively.

There were three bidders for construction, the bids ranging from \$330,000 to \$500,000. Those bidding for construction were Messrs. Findlay, Richardson and Co., Ltd., The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Works, and Messrs. Castle Cross, Wolf and Sons representing the Taikoo Dock Co., Ltd., of Hongkong.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, inform us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 18th Feb. amounted to 20,298.47 tons, and the sales during the period to 22,984.48 tons.

LOG BOOK.

Letters to friends in China tell, reports the "Central China Post," of Captain Laverie, for many years with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., also of Captain Smith, for long in the employ of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire. Both these old skippers have retired from the active duties of life. The former says that he has had time to think over matters and has arrived at the conclusion that, having sufficient money for his little wants, there is nothing in China that would induce him to return, while the latter, who is living in Birkenhead, writes that he is enjoying life and has the same opinion about returning to China as has Captain Laverie. The latter is living at 8 Oriol Road, Liverpool, and seems to be thoroughly delighted with a return to residence in England.

While coming up the coast from Hongkong the Indo China steamer Wingsang sighted the Chinese steamer Kiangcheng flying signals of distress about twenty-five miles south of Matsui Island. On running alongside it was ascertained that the Kiangcheng had broken her shaft in the stern tube and there was a considerable sea running, but Captain Lishuan of the Wingsang offered to tow her to Shanghai. The offer was refused, but the Kiangcheng requested to be towed to a more sheltered anchorage under Matsui, there to await tugs from Shanghai. As the sea and darkness rendered the risk of such slight services too great the Wingsang came on to Shanghai, where the plight of the steamer was reported to her owners.

Mr. A. G. Smith, awaiting orders, has gone chief officer, Onsang.

Mr. F. J. Gill, acting chief officer, Onsang, has gone second officer, same ship.

Captain Hards, of the Sungkian, is awaiting orders. "Light and Leading."

We learn from a Vladivostok message to the "Asahi" that the Russian Government has issued instructions to the Siberian authorities ordering them to prohibit foreign vessels from engaging in the coasting trade along the Siberian littoral, and to absolutely prohibit Chinese and Korean boats from plying their trade in Siberian waters.

A dock now being built at the Sasebo Naval Yard will, it is said, be the largest in the Far East. It will be 286-feet longer than the large dock at Kure and 229 feet longer than that at Yokosuka, while it will be wider than the former by 21 feet and the latter by 19 feet. The new dock is being constructed to meet the needs of the future in view of the general tendency to increase the size of warships. In all respects, it is stated, the new dock at Sasebo will be larger than the No. 3 dock of the Mitsui Bishi Yard at Nagasaki, which now enjoys the reputation of being the largest in the Far East. The new dock is expected to be completed in August next.

S. M. S. Jaguar left Hankow on 25th ult. for Tsingtau.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Mr. Chiang Tso Cheung, of the Board of Justice, who has come from Peking to examine the prison system in S. China, accompanied H. E. Governor, by invitation, in an inspection of the gaol Friday afternoon. Hon. Mr. Brevin, Registrar General; Mr. Craig, Assistant Superintendent; and Dr. Kelly, Medical Officer in charge, were present. His Excellency inspected the new extension, by which 70 additional cells and 3,000 sq. yds. of additional yard area are provided, and particularly examined the place from which the recent daring escape was effected. The food of the prisoners was inspected, and also the Visiting Justices' book, in which their comments are recorded and the prominent characteristics of the prison system were explained to Mr. Chiang.

SPORT.

LAWN BOWLS.

Mr. David Gow (president) occupied the chair at the annual meeting of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club Monday night. There was a large attendance.

The Secretary having read the minutes of the previous meeting, Mr. Gow made a few remarks on the balance sheet for the past year, and believed the members would express their appreciation of the work done by the committee. He moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. H. T. Richardson seconded, and the motion was carried. The election of officers was then proceeded with, Mr. Gow proposing the appointment of Mr. D. Harvey as president of the club during the ensuing year. Mr. Robertson seconded. Mr. Harvey's election was approved of with enthusiasm.

Mr. Henderson proposed that Mr. G. L. Duncan be the vice-president. Mr. W. C. Jack seconded, and this was carried.

Mr. Harvey proposed, and Mr. Macdonald seconded, the re-election of Mr. T. Ramsay as hon. sec. A compliment was paid to Mr. Ramsay for the work he had rendered the club during the past year.

Regret was expressed that Mr. E. L. Hughes, the hon. treasurer, could not undertake office again this year, as he contemplated taking a trip home to England. He had done excellent work, and had materially assisted in bringing the club to its present financial position.

Mr. Davidson proposed, and Mr. A. Ramsay seconded, the appointment of Mr. J. Morris, of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, as treasurer, and this was agreed to.

The members then discussed the proposed establishment of a new club house on a larger scale in Kowloon, the retiring president intimating that the whole scheme had been discussed, plans had been drawn, and everything was ready to be submitted to a general meeting of the members. It would be convened in four weeks.

Mr. Richardson was anxious to find out whether it was the intention of the promoters to erect a social club, with billiard room, etc. The Chairman said he could not at that stage give any particulars. The whole question would be discussed at the meeting of the members.

Mr. G. R. Edwards wanted to find out what mandate the committee had for going to any extent in this matter, without the authority of the members.

The Chairman confessed that no money had been voted but the proposal had been gone into.

Mr. G. T. Lloyd offered a cup for bowls to be called the "Telegraph" cup. Mr. W. Davison promised a cup for croquet, Mr. G. R. Edwards offered a cup for bowls, Messrs. Hughes and Brown were prepared to give a prize medal each for croquet, Mr. Rutter offered a gold medal for gentlemen's tennis singles and Mr. G. T. Lloyd put up a second prize for this competition on behalf of the "Morning Post."

The new committee men are: Messrs. H. L. Brown, R. Hall, T. W. Robertson, A. Ramsay, W. C. Jack, J. M. Henderson and J. Lambert, committee.

KIDNAPPING.

STILL PREVALENT IN THE PROVINCES.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent) Canton, March 3.

A man of the Lam Ngok village of Nanhui district had the misfortune to lose his three sons at the end of last year, the children having been taken away and held for ransom by robbers. The robbers' demand for their redemption was over 2,000 taels. As he did not pay the money at the fixed time, his youngest son was foully done to death and only two were restored to him. It now transpires that the kidnapping had been arranged by two notorious characters in the village, who are now taking shelter at Yumati. The sufferer has petitioned Admiral Li Chun to send deputies to Hongkong to locate the whereabouts of the kidnappers. If arrested, they will be extradited to Canton for punishment.

Station leave has been granted to Captain B. A. Corbett, 13th Rajputs, from 6th to 10th March, inclusive.

HONGKONG LOSES AT POLO.

A fast clean game of polo which decided the International championship of the Far East was won on March 1 at the Manila Polo Club by the All-Army team of the Philippines beating the Hongkong four by a score of 7 1-2 to minus 1-4. Eight goals were shot by the All-Army players, from which a half point was subtracted for fouls made by Lieutenants Meyers and Margotts. A safety by Commander Lumbo of the British team scored the quarter point against them.

Features of the game were the playing of Mr. Johnstone as back and Commander Lumbo, number one, for Hongkong, and the able goal shooting of Lieutenants Margotts and Meyer for the winners. Lieutenant Neill played a very plucky game with a wounded foot that was injured recently by a gun-shot.

The visiting players were greatly handicapped in their riding by unfamiliarity with the ponies, and, although they failed to score, they put up a very strong offence, the men from across the China Sea riding off with much skill.

Captain Hughes took the place for Captain Brierley as number three for Hongkong. Mr. Lawder did not play in the form shown in the first game against the Civil Government four, which was won by the latter team 10 to 3-1.

Line-up.—Hongkong. Comdr. Lumbo, R.N., No. 1, Mr. C. Lawder, No. 2, Mr. Hughes, No. 3, Mr. J. Johnstone, Back.

All-Army. Lt. Margotts, 1st Lt. A. No. 2, Lt. Meyer, 14th Cav., No. 2, Lt. Neill, 13th Cav., No. 3, Lt. Armstrong, 13th Cav., Back.

Goals by Neill, 3; by Meyer, 2; by Armstrong, 1; by Margotts, 2.

NIPPON MARU IN FEARFUL STORMS.

THREE MEMBERS OF CREW INJURED, ONE FATAL.

The Japanese liner Nippon Maru, Captain H. S. Smith, which arrived in San Francisco on Jan. 27th, just in time to pass quarantine, encountered real winter weather all the way across the Pacific. The storms began January 13, the day after leaving Yokohama. The sea went on a hurricane roll and all that Captain Smith could do was to keep the ship's nose pointed into the blast. The ship suffered extensive damage, and two members of the crew, one of whom will die, were left in the hospital at Honolulu as the result of injuries received during the storm.

The first victim of the tempest was T. Yashida, a quartermaster. Early in the morning of January 13 he was sent out on the fore-castle to see if the side lights were burning. He made his way out all right and had signalled that the port light was all right when a great, green comb leaped high in the air and fell with deafening roar on the fore-castle head. When the water had run off the deck the quartermaster was nowhere in sight, and it was supposed that he had been washed overboard. Conditions were such that launching a boat would have been impossible. Half an hour later groans were heard from the fore-castle head. A rescue party was organized, and with the aid of life-lines and by making rushes as the chance offered they made their way to where their shipmate lay.

Doctor Hauxhurst, the ship's surgeon, found that the man's skull was fractured, his pelvis fractured, and that he was hurt internally. He still was alive when the ship reached Honolulu, but no hope is entertained for his recovery. The next day the boatswain and another quartermaster were caught by a sea on the fore-castle head, and both were seriously injured. The quartermaster's right arm and several ribs were broken, and he also was left at Honolulu. The boatswain's injuries consisted of numerous bruises, from which he is recovering.

The seas tore away the liner's starboard light-house, carried away a long stretch of rail on the upper deck, broke a window in the captain's cabin, flooded the social hall, and caused damage and discomfort in all parts of the ship.

COMPANY REPORT.

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-ninth annual general meeting, to be held at the offices of the general agents, at 12.30 p.m. on Thursday, 16th March, 1911, is as follows:—

The general agents beg to submit to shareholders their report on the Company's business for the year 1910, with a statement of accounts to 31st December last. There was a fair demand for the refinery's sugars during the first half of the year at fairly remunerative rates, but from July onwards there was, in common with other markets, a steady decline in the price of refined sugar, which rendered profitable working impossible. The exchange on liquid assets remains at par, and after allowing for interest and auditor's fee, the loss on working was \$21,605.70, increasing the balance at debit on 31st December, 1910 to \$139,759.34.

Property account.—The sum at debit has been increased during the year to \$35,312.35 by purchase of an electric light plant for the refinery, and cost of a granulator amounting in all to \$15,699.92.

Consulting committee.—This consists of Messrs. H. P. White and J. W. C. Bonnar, who offer themselves for re-election.

Auditor.—The accounts have been audited by Mr. A. R. Lowe, C.A., who offers himself for re-election.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO. LD.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-third annual general meeting, to be held at the offices of the general agents, at noon, on Thursday, 16th March, 1911, reads:—

The general agents beg to submit to shareholders their report on the Company's business for the year 1910 with a statement of accounts to 31st December last. There was a good demand for the refinery's sugars during the earlier months of the year, but from May onwards this was not maintained, and owing to unprecedented stagnation in the consuming markets, a severe decline in prices followed, which adversely affected the working results. Inclusive of \$8,000.31 brought forward from the year 1909 the sum at credit on 31st December last was \$302,730.30 out of which an interim dividend of \$5 per share was paid on 30th August last; the general agents and consulting committee recommend the following further appropriation:—Interim dividend of \$5 per share, paid on 30th August, 1910, \$100,000.00; to pass to equalization of Dividend Fund, \$80,000.00; final dividend of \$5 per share, making 10 per cent. for the year, \$100,000.00; to carry forward to next account, \$22,730.30.

Property Account.—The sum at debit has been reduced to \$1,509,289.03 by the sale during the year of a portion of the Company's distillery property and by that of the old launch "Tweed."

Consulting Committee.—Mr. E. Shellim resigned his seat on his departure from the Colony and Mr. W. Logan was invited to take his place. The Committee now consists of the Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. F. Maillard, J. W. C. Bonnar, H. P. White and W. Logan, of whom Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar, H. P. White and W. Logan offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., who offer themselves for re-election.

CHINESE VOLUNTEERS.

PROPOSED TO BE FORMED THROUGHOUT EMPIRE.

BOY SCOUTS AS WELL.

Native telegrams from Shanghai state that a body of representative Chinese merchants there intend to agitate for the formation of a league of national defence.

They propose the raising and equipment of volunteers throughout the Empire on lines similar to those in use with the Territorials in England.

The formation of boy scouts is also proposed.

CAPTAINS MUST WATCH

SMUGGLERS.

OFFICIALS THREATEN TO HOLD SHIP MASTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTRABAND GOODS.

A novel way to discourage smuggling by making the vessel's master liable for all undeclared goods aboard was put into effect in San Francisco on Jan. 23rd, when Deputy Collector W. B. Hamilton notified Captain J. W. Saunders of the Oriental liner Korea that he is liable to a \$15,000 fine.

While none of the officials or men in the customs service believes that Captain Saunders even suspected there was any smuggling going on in his ship, such as resulted in the record seizure of 795 tins of opium, the collector believes that the new procedure will have a corrective effect. Plates held by a hundred screws can not be unsecured and replaced, panels removed and reset and wooden stanchions hollowed and covered, say the customs men, without the petty officers being in on the profits. If the under men are held responsible the evil should abate.

The section of the statutes under which Captain Saunders is taken to task holds that the master is liable for everything on his vessel which is not listed on the manifest or set down as ship's stores.

Captain Saunders is expected to file an affidavit in reply. The entire case will then be referred to the treasury department for action. The captain has previously made clear how difficult it is for him personally to watch the doings on his huge ship while in port, so his answer will no doubt be to that effect.

"We feel compelled to establish a precedent of this kind," said Hamilton, "although it may seem severe in individual cases. But the work of searching the ship is simply disheartening. Every time a ship enters here after visiting a Chinese port, our men have fairly to tear it to pieces. The loss to the smugglers is, of course, heavy, yet several seizures may be made up easily with one successful landing. Smugglers often make two or three voyages before a night watchman they have bribed comes on duty. Then they get their stuff ashore at an enormous profit. We have a force on now that we can trust, yet there must always remain this possibility. Chinese crews do all the work on the liners, but their smuggling activities would be cut down if their bosses were held responsible."

"THE GOD OF EARTH" CELEBRATION.

A FREE NIGHT.

Friday was celebrated by the Chinese as the "Festival of the God of Earth." One of the customs observed in connection with the festival is the formation of processions which, march with banners and emblems and plenty of musical accompaniment, to some open space in the city in order to fire off bombs.

It is rather difficult to obtain an explanation of the significance of these bombs, but each one contains a copper ring which is released when the bomb explodes and there is a general scramble for it when the explosion does occur, for the man who gets hold of it is believed to have the best of luck in the year to come.

One such procession was observing this ceremonial in customary fashion yesterday, in an open space at Tatpingshan, behind the Tung Wa Hospital. When the bomb exploded, there was a wild scramble for the ring and the man who picked it up was a district watchman. His right of possession, however, was challenged by a Sanitary Department coolie, who forcibly took the ring from him. Of course, an altercation ensued, leading to blows. Other district watchmen and Sanitary Department employees joined the dance, and a free fight followed. In the end, four of the watchmen's brigades were placed "hors de combat," and the Sanitary Department contingent went off triumphant.

Mr. W. A. Oram, inspector of the Hongkong bank, is in Manila on a business trip.

[SPECIAL ARTICLE.]

A PEON'S WAR.

STRUGGLE OF NORTH AND SOUTH RECALLED.

TO-DAY IN MEXICO.

10th inst.

Yellow journalism of a glaring hue is responsible for the situation in Mexico to-day, which has aroused the United States and urged Great Britain to send warships to the coast. The "Telegraph" has published the news already, and its readers therefore may be glad to have a short account of the causes which have led up to the situation. What the situation has become, we "must wait and see."

The position of affairs last month roughly recalled the America of the days just previous to the outbreak of war between North and South. A question of slavery (peonage) has arisen in Mexico owing to the ill-timed, ebullient, and hysterical "all-men-are-equal" socialism of a small party. They lynched a powerful and wealthy haciendado, and riots took place in a few places—three, to be exact. A ridiculous and dangerous importance was given to these happenings by the American press, stimulated by the socialist organs, the editors of whom had never even seen Mexico, and it is a poor commentary on the way papers are "run" by our great neighbour that not a single reputable organ made a serious attempt to arrive at the true state of affairs. "I went by Tlaxcala and returned by El Paso," writes a correspondent, "and had I been deaf and unable to read, compelled to rely on my own eyesight, I should never have dreamed of any trouble, as conditions were absolutely normal." But the vicious sensationalism, the cries of "Another revolution," and the derogatory references to the country in the American press led the inevitable effect. Americans and foreigners generally in Mexico were visited with the odium and prejudice excited by the reports. This expression of public opinion called forth in turn more and still more violent statements, until we have today an enormous force massed on Mexico's frontier, and British warships patrolling her coast.

Now as to the person who, without taking very much interest in it, has caused all this bother. The Mexican peon is poor, often wretchedly so. He is a low caste Indian, with the exception of a few Aztecs and Incas, nevertheless Mexico's saviour, the man who has banished revolution from the country, President Porfirio Diaz, gave him the franchise. This step is only one of many indications of the strong hand of its Dictator, for such he is although he has a Parliament. During the forty odd years of peace which the country has enjoyed under his rule its finances, trade and commerce have been rehabilitated a thousandfold; and a national system of railways owning 20,000 miles of track, the ports of Puerto de Mexico, Manzanilla, and Salina Cruz, the drainage system of the valley of Mexico, water, electric light and street car systems in a hundred towns and cities testify and stand a solid monument to the statesmanship that first brought order out of political chaos. In all this improvement the peon has had his share, and it has been a share in proportion much larger than that of any other citizen. The introduction of industries has caused the million-acre haciendas to be broken up on a large scale. As one of the greatest haciendados said recently: "Because I can no longer make any money out of it I have sold a million acres of my land. Twenty years ago I paid my peons twelve and a half cents a day. This year I had to pay them fifty." Next year it will be sixty. Your confounded railways and mines have taken all our labour. I thought it best to sell out before the rush came." And the peon is first and foremost a farmer. With enormous properties being broken up, a rosy future is in store for him. When it arrives he will have made enough money to set up comfortably on the land of his forefathers for he is earning good wages on the American scale in factories, railways and mines.

There is one other feature of the problem of the peon, which his unrestrained friends and the newspapers forget, and that is his worthlessness. Can he "make good?" He has not used his power to vote to any degree, and it is doubtful if a partly educated Indian of low caste would use the vote to advantage. The introduction of Chinese coolies (a boat load left Hongkong a day or two ago for Manzanilla) is a criticism of his capacity. They are needed because eighty per cent. of the peons are lazy, thriftless and improvident, are natural hots, and will be hovers of wood and carriers of water for their more capable fellows until in the natural course they are pushed off the face of the earth. These are the men, or rather the alleged injustice being done to them which is causing a demonstration in force by two great powers and the danger of revolution in a country that needs only a few years more to reach its own. Truly great is the power of the yellow press!

SPORTING ITEMS.

FOOTBALLERS FOR ENGLAND.

The general committee of the N.S.W. Rugby League has made up its mind concerning the tour of England next season. At a meeting the committee decided to accept the terms offered by the Northern Rugby Union for a visit of an Australian team to the old country, and a cable from that office was sent to the English authorities.

The Northern Union offered 70 per cent. of the gross receipts from all club games, and 60 per cent. of the gross receipts from representative contests. The committee of the union regard all representative games as those which are played on grounds where a 10 per cent. charge is made for hire. The fact that the Australians will take 60 per cent. of the gross gives them a really better terms than those accepted by the two previous teams was the opinion of an English writer. The clubs who want a Saturday or holiday match are to deposit £100, and for a mid-week game £50.

THE MACAO BOUNDARY IMBROGLIO.

THE END IN SIGHT.

The news that the strained relations between the Macao, and the Canton governments will soon come to an end, will no doubt be received with much pleasure especially by those who have some interest in the neighbouring colony.

The venue of the final negotiations has been transferred to Canton, whither the Portuguese Charge d'Affaires is on his way from Peking. Such satisfactory assurances have been tendered to the Portuguese government that most stringent instructions had been sent to the Canton Viceroy to come to a modus vivendi with Macao, that the government there have felt justified in dispensing with the further stay of the Republic in those waters and the cruiser is leaving for Lisbon in a few days.

It may not be generally known that the Peking government has all along recognised the Portuguese claim to the boundary they had set up, to be just and reasonable, and they had never attempted to break faith with Portugal when the latter was induced to sign a protocol in Lisbon in 1890 with Sir Robert Hart's agent permitting China to establish a custom station at Lappa in return for the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao and its dependencies.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, accountants and auditors, of London, Hongkong and Shanghai, have opened a branch office at Kwei-Lung, under the management of Mr. Charles C. Dunn, A.C.A.

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

The forty-second ordinary meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Ltd., was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, Ltd., Friday. The Hon. Mr. H. Kewick presided, and there were also present the Hon. Sir Paul Chuter, C.M.G., Messrs. H. P. White, C. S. Gubbay (consulting committee), A. H. M. Silva, W. B. Clarke, J. M. E. Machado, Ho Fook, J. Barton, A. Dennison, A. Forbes, E. C. Emmett, and L. N. Leefe (secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting:

The Chairman said: Gentlemen.—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, take them as read. The period which the figures cover is not one which has been marked by any exceptional features. Outbreaks of fire have been quite up to the average, and some of the losses occasioned thereby have been serious. In these we have of course shared, but our losses bear a ratio to premium which cannot be regarded as other than satisfactory. The premium income, after the slight decline of the last three years, shows an increase of some \$9,000, and the income from interest a rise of some \$5,000. During the year the Japanese Government converted the 5 per cent. bonds (in which the company's deposit in that country was invested), into 4 per cent. bonds, and the opportunity was then taken by us to redeem in cash an amount which we held in excess of Government requirements. The deposit is now £100,000 redeemable eventually at par, standing in the books at \$82,400, which is considerably below the market value. This amount of \$18,451.54, taken in conjunction with the profit on Working Account of \$290,379.54, gives a sum of \$308,831.08 to be dealt with. We recommend paying a dividend of \$27.00 per share, absorbing \$218,000, and placing \$40,000 to reserve, which will bring that fund up to a million and a half. The Reinsurance Fund, which was inaugurated a year ago, and has in that time as you will see, fully justified its creation, will require building up for some time and it is proposed to place the balance, \$52,841.08, to the credit of that fund. In view of the satisfactory results that have again been attained the Consulting Committee have recommended a bonus to the staff of 10 per cent on their salaries of which I hope you approve. The prospects for the year 1910 are, I am glad to say, good. The premium income shows a further increase whilst the credit balance carried forward is the largest we have ever experienced. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to reply to any questions which shareholders may wish to ask.

There being no questions, the chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts, and this was seconded by Mr. Clarke, and carried.

Mr. A. Dennison proposed the re-election of Sir Paul Chuter, C.M.G., Messrs. White, Maitland and Gubbay as consulting committee, Mr. Barton seconded and it was carried.

Mr. Forbes proposed, seconded by Mr. Machado, the re-election of Messrs. W. Huton Potts and H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., as auditors. Carried unanimously.

The Chairman.—That is all the business, gentlemen; dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow.

The Chairman.—Gentlemen.—The ordinary meeting being over, I will now ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the extraordinary general meeting.

This having been done, the Chairman said:—The alterations in the Articles referred to in the notice which has just been read are to permit the payment to the general managers of commission on business introduced by them to the company in Hongkong. It may very naturally appear to you as peculiar at such a late date in our history that this should never have been asked for before. Hitherto the only commission paid by the "Hongkong" to the general managers has been the general managers' commission of

5 per cent upon the net premium, and but for this, this business introduced by them in Hongkong has come to the company free of commission. As you are probably all aware the commission paid by fire insurance companies to agents for the introduction of business is very much more than 5 per cent, and the general managers, now ask that they shall receive from the "Hongkong" an agency commission of 10 per cent. on business they introduce. That you may appreciate what the effect of this may be on the company's figures and results, I may say that the working account for 1909 has been debited with the amount which will be payable to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., if this resolution is passed—the item of course also being included under the heading "accounts receivable" in the assets. So that you have, in the figures presented, a correct basis for estimating the expenses of future years' working.

I should say that this application has already received the unanimous approval of the Consulting Committee, but in order that the legality of the payment should be beyond question it was thought desirable to amend the Articles, in the manner now proposed. This is the explanation of the alteration to Article 10 ("a") in the notice. The change in Article 13 ("b") fixes the remuneration of the Consulting Committee at the amount determined at a general meeting, and removes the necessity of a periodical revision. The change in Article 43 ("c") reduces the time during which the transfer books have to be closed from fourteen days to seven days, and brings that Article into line with Article 64 with which it has been inconsistent. The change in Article 65 is to enable annual meetings being held on or before 31st March in future years, instead of 10th March as now, the earlier date being often difficult to attain on account of the delay in the arrival of the returns from distant agencies. The change in Article 95 (clause "e") and paragraph 2, is to permit the payment to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s branch houses and to legalise payments already made of commission to them as agents when they are, (or have been) appointed as such. There may not be any legal necessity for this change, but the proposal is designed to remove any possibility of doubt or room for difference of opinion as to the construction which the Article may bear. The change in Article 111 (clause "f") is the removal of the words which restricted the reserve fund to a million and a half dollars; and which was drafted at a time when that figure must have appeared a very long way off. The progress of the company certainly calls for its removal. With these explanations I now move "That the Articles of Association be altered in the manner set forth in the notice which has been read convening this meeting."

Mr. Dennison.—Do I understand that the 10 per cent. is included in the 1909 accounts?

The Chairman.—It has been included, but it has not yet been paid over. It is also put on both sides of the accounts in order to show the effect it would have in actual working.

The Chairman then proposed the passing of the resolutions and Sir Paul Chuter seconded, Carried.

This concluded the meeting.

A second extraordinary meeting will be convened at an early date, when the resolutions just passed will be submitted for confirmation.

LOG BOOK.

Notice is given that owing to the washing away of the western end of Chimpoosha, the quarantine beacon has been shifted.

The details of the award in the sailing of the Austrian Lloyd passenger steamer "Trieste" last July whilst disabled between Aden and Bombay, are to hand. The total award, as we were told by cable, was £10,500, of which the owners of the "Lowther Range," the vessel which came to the rescue, take £7,250. Captain Matthews gets £1,000 and the officers, engineers and crew £2,250. This appears to be a fair division and a just reward for the dangers and hardships experienced in a heroic piece of work.

COMMISSIONER SUTTOR ON AUSTRALIA.

At the City Hall Thursday afternoon, a very interesting lecture was given by Mr. J. B. Sutor, the Commercial Commissioner in the East for New South Wales. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, presided, and there was a large attendance.

His Excellency was accompanied by Sir Archibald Edmondstone, C.V.O., and the A.D.C., Captain Mitchell Taylor.

Mr. Sutor said:—Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, whenever I rise to speak I certainly feel that whatever subject I am about to deal with could very easily fall into abler hands, for I invariably feel somewhat in the light of Mark Antony on the death of Caesar—not as an orator—but as a plain blunt man that loves his country and the great and glorious Empire that we in Australia are privileged to form such an important part. Holding, as I do, such strong imperialistic views, I all the more appreciate the great honour His Excellency has conferred upon me in presiding this afternoon, and which I also look upon as a very great compliment to the Government and people I have the honour of representing. I also sincerely thank those ladies and gentlemen present for their kind attendance, and can only hope that my remarks, and pictures, may prove of more than passing interest, and enable you all to return to your homes with a clearer insight and better knowledge of a country that is to-day looked upon as unquestionably one of the richest in the world, and where the soil is waiting and begging to give forth its riches to untold millions in the future. A land also from whence we hold out warm hands of brotherhood and friendship to all members of the Anglo-Saxon family, in furtherance of our desire to build up a great English speaking nation in the southern hemisphere and under the great Southern Cross. To take a cursory glance at a map of the world, and being aware of the fact that the total land area of the globe—that is the surface area above water is equal to about 54,000,000 square miles, of which Australia contains over 3,000,000 square miles—or about 6 per cent. of the total area, when we come to realise that the total inhabitants of the world are estimated at 1,600,000,000 and that Australia with 6 per cent. of the land area only contains about 5,000,000 of people—such must, I feel, convey in golden language the enormous possibilities that exist for settling people on the land, and that we are capable of supporting, at a low estimate, over 100 millions of people, and where the climatic conditions and security to life and property is all that could be desired under what is known as the great Commonwealth of Australia—comprising as it does the six States known as New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. On the 1st of January, 1901, the States mentioned federated under what is known as the Commonwealth and by which all matters relating to defence, immigration, customs and postal arrangements, were handed over to the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament—but, in other respects, the federal authorities do not interfere with what I might term the Sovereign rights of the various States in regard to all legislation of a domestic nature. The election of all members to the federal and States Parliaments is on the basis of universal franchise, both sexes on attaining the age of 21 and over having the right to vote, a privilege that has so far worked with

very satisfactory results. In addition to the efforts being put forth by the various States to encourage settlement on the land the Commonwealth authorities are also energetic by way of advertising the advantages that are being offered by the various States. Many people have, I fear, the idea, that Australia is not capable of a large population. Such is really not the case, of which the following is ample evidence. If we take the coast line of Australia, and where the rainfall is certain and regular, you have a larger area than that comprised in the United Kingdom, Spain, Portugal, France, Germany, Australia, all this without taking into consideration the interior, and

where is to be found some of our richest soil over what is known as the great artesian basin, and which has been traced for over 1000 miles in a southerly direction from the extreme north and for about 700 miles in width from east to west. By means of diamond drills the water is tapped at depths varying from 200 to 4000 feet, the diameter of the bores ranging 6 to 9 inches, and the flow of pure water up to 4 million gallons per day. One cannot over-estimate the value of the artesian water supply to Australia, and the great benefit it has and will prove, to agricultural and pastoral pursuits. It is really a magnificent sight to see one of the artesian bores spouting its water above surface level. Such are generally speaking the geographical and leading features in regard to the whole of Australia. I must now crave your kind indulgence for a few brief and introductory remarks in regard to the main object of my lecture, viz. New South Wales—the mother State of the Australians. New South Wales is far and away the leading State in population, wealth, and commerce, and while I recognise that statistics are not at all times interesting, and having this in view, I will be as brief as possible in order to place some solid facts before you. In regard to any country that one is likely to settle in, one of the most important of considerations is the question of health, and which can always be gauged by the death rate per thousand of the population. Taking first of all Sydney, the queen-city of the South, with a population of over 500,000, the death rate is only 10.26 per thousand, but taking the whole State the death rate is 9.52 per thousand, a healthy state of affairs that is not, I feel, equalled by any other country in the world. When we come to realise that the death rate in Asia varies from 30 to 60 per thousand, it must show what a marvellously healthy place New South Wales is to live in. Passing on to other matters of interest I will next take commerce.

Every one is interested in commerce, for it is the backbone of every country. Nearly 50 per cent. of the commerce of Australia is done by New South Wales. In 1900 our imports and exports equalled about 27 and 28 millions sterling respectively, but in 1910 the imports increased to about 40 millions, and our exports to about 50 millions sterling, which places us in trade per head of the population, more especially in regard to exports, as one of if not the richest country in the world. An increase of 22 millions sterling in ten years—the actual growth and production of the soil is, I feel, something to be proud of, and conveys in golden language the great productivity of the soil. In further illustration of our progress, the exchange settlements for 13 Banks at Sydney increased from 144 millions sterling in 1900 to about 250 millions sterling in 1910. The fixed deposits at the Sydney Banks increased from 32 millions in 1900 to considerably over 50 millions sterling in 1910—facts that speak volumes in favour of the country, but still we hear occasional remarks that we are going headlong to destruction. If so, we are doing it with an excellent banking account. Any other evidence of progress, and which must appeal to everyone, for it bears upon the condition of the masses, and that is the Government Savings Bank. In 1900 the total depositors stood at 282,000, with about 11 millions sterling to their credit, but in 1910 the figures increased to 478,000, the amount deposited being about £28,600,000, or equal to £43-11-3d. per depositor, or £12-10-2d. per head of the population. Feeling that I have now almost exhausted your patience by voluminous statistics I must place something of a more interesting nature before you by way of living pictures on the screen, and as the pictures appear I will endeavour to supplement these observations by further remarks of a descriptive nature. Mr. Sutor then, as the various pictures appeared on the screen, pointed out the great advantages that are offering in New South Wales from an agricultural, pastoral, and tourist point of view, and thus concluded a most instructive and illustrative lecture.

His Excellency moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and Mr. Sutor briefly responded.

HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.

H.M.S. Kinshla arrived in Hongkong on Feb. 27th.

No one but an aviator has a right to look down on others.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Ough leave to-morrow morning by the Empress for a holiday in England.

Mr. P. T. Falconer, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's staff, has been transferred to the Shanghai branch.

An interesting article on "Trailing the Opium Smugglers at Hongkong" (with illustrations) appears in the "San Francisco Call." The writer is Mr. Lewis E. Freeman, who has just been visiting Manila also.

While congratulating Mr. Barnes on his promotion as Colonial Secretary in Hongkong, says the "Malay Mail," we must also express regret that, by this appointment, the Federated Malay States will lose the services of so able an officer.

In the new Liquor Ordinance which is before the Legislative Council, a new provision has been introduced making it compulsory on Justices of the Peace to resign their position if they absent themselves from the colony for six consecutive months.

In the judgment of the Court of Appeal, says a Penang cable, in the famous tin case Bohr and Co., vs various Chinese firms, the Chief Justice has reversed the judgment of the Court below and entered judgment in each case in favour of the defendants, who were appellants. Mr. Justice Fisher concurs with the Chief Justice, but Justice Sorensen Smith dissents.

At the P. W. D. office on Monday afternoon there was put up for public auction one lot of Crown land at Kennedy Road for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown rent to be fixed by H.M.'s surveyor for a further term of 75 years. The upset price was \$1,705, and the property was knocked down at the figure of \$5,720 to Mr. E. Lyon.

Joquin Rojo, cashier and, at times, acting manager of the Vacuum Oil Company, Manila, was arrested on the 4th on a warrant issued by the court of first instance, charging him with estafa. It is alleged that there is a shortage in his accounts amounting to more than £17,000. He was sentenced to imprisonment at Bilbid for two years and to indemnify the Vacuum oil company in the sum of £17,459.21.

The Belle View Hotel open air skating rink carnival was another successful Thursday night. The rink was crowded with spectators and skaters. The skating lasted up till 12 o'clock. Many comic costumes were seen. At 11 o'clock the prizes were distributed, when a pair of skates was awarded for the best lady's costume and another for the comic costume. The gentleman prize went to a "Tramp."

The funeral of the late Dr. Marques was largely attended by friends from Hongkong, Canton and Macao. A guard of honour was posted at the cemetery gate and three volleys were fired as the body was lowered into the grave, while the band played Chopin's "Dead March." Dr. Lello delivered an eloquent discourse eulogising the deceased's noble qualities of character. Hundreds of floral wreaths were laid on the grave.

Two well-known Chinese residents of Canton, who are "wanted" by the yamen police authorities of the southern capital, in connection with the recent strikes there for the spirits and gambling monopolies, have taken harbourage in Hongkong. They are not under police surveillance but they freely expressed the view that, in the case of their having remained in Canton, they would have been subjected to very summary treatment.

The Spring meeting of the Shanghai Race Club will take place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, 1st, 2nd and 3rd May, and it is to be expected that a great many Hongkong followers of the "sport of Kings" will visit the model settlements on that occasion. The programme is an attractive one, and on the second day it includes the Shanghai Derby, valued 750 tons, with 200 tons to the first pony and 100 tons to the second. Third day, the champion sweepstakes will be run off.

WEDDING.

MR. MORRISON BROWN
YUNG AND MISS ADA
LYLIAN QUINN.

There was a large and happy gathering of relatives and friends Thursday afternoon at St. John's Cathedral, for the marriage of Mr. Morrison Brown Yung, graduate of Yale (Ph. B. O.) and Columbia (M.E.O.) Universities, eldest son of Mr. Yung Wing of Hartford, U.S.A., former first Commissioner of Foreign Education to the United States of America, and Miss Ada Lylian Quinn, fifth daughter of Mrs. Quinn, of No. 5 Arbutnot Road, Hongkong, and the late Mr. Thomas Quinn, of Sydney. The marriage excited more than ordinary interest, and the body of the Cathedral, which was well filled with friends and well-wishers of the bride and bridegroom, was gaily decorated with palms, etc., which caused the effect to be specially pleasing. Mr. Denman Fuller presided at the organ, and played as the opening voluntary Sir F. Bridge's "Serenade." The clergy and choir formed up at the west entrance to await the arrival of the bride, the bridegroom having previously entered the Cathedral accompanied by his cousin, Mr. Burbank Parn Yung, who acted as "best man." The bride came with her brother (who subsequently gave her away), and was also attended by her two younger sisters, Miss Annie Quinn and Miss Rosie Quinn, who acted as bridesmaids.

The bride's wedding dress was of white crepe in Empire style, trimmed with empire bows of chiffon and pearls, and exquisitely embroidered from neck to hem. The court trains, which was borne by Master Percy Lai (nephew), and little Miss Effie Quinn (niece), was draped with silk cord and buttons, and the corsage, which was filled in with silk insertion, was ornamented with a spray of orange blossom, while a wreath of the same flower was worn beneath the veil. Prominent among her ornaments was a pair of diamond earrings, the gift of her mother, and a gold bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a bouquet of pure white blossoms. The whole effect was charming. The bridesmaids looked extremely well in dresses of white crepe silk embroidered with flowers. They wore picture hats of white straw, trimmed with bunches of pink roses, and carried bouquets of pink and white roses.

At the bride and her attendants walked up the centre aisle the hymn, "The Voice that Breathed o'er Eden," was sung as a procession, and after the bride and bridegroom had taken up their positions at the chancel steps the ceremony was introduced by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, Chaplain of the Cathedral. The hymn "O Perfect Love" having been sung, the Bishop of Victoria, who took the principal part in the ceremony, concluded the service with the benediction. During the interval occupied in the signing of the register, Mr. Denman Fuller played Lennire's "Chanson d'Amour," and later, as the wedding party left the Cathedral, the familiar strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" were heard. The cathedral bells were then set in motion, and proclaimed in their own merry way the tidings of yet another popular and happy wedding.

The attendance amounted to between 200 and 250 persons, and included the following ladies and gentlemen:—Mrs. Quinn, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Hon. Mr. Wei Yik, Mrs. Wei Yik, Mrs. Woo and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ma, Mr. Mak Mue Sang, Mr. Fung Chi Sang, Mr. Ng Hin Chee, Mr. Fung Chan Hing, the Misses Ng, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Tung, Mr. and Mrs. Fung Si Wa, Mr. Wei Wing-lock, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Yin, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Fook, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Kwong, Mr. and Mrs. Lai, Mr. and Mrs. Lo Cheung Shiu, Mr. and Mrs. Lai Tai Tin, Mr. and Mrs. Chan, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. La, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Lai, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ng, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Rev. and Mrs. Hewitt, Rev. and Mrs. Genahr, Miss Griffin, Miss Bakewell, Miss Hunt, Miss Eyro, Miss Pitts, Miss Hazeland, Miss Bendo-

Jack, the Misses Loureiro, Mr. Shonton, Lieut. Desborough Ward, R.N., Mrs. Desborough Ward, Miss Highton, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Wright, Rev. Julius Ojor, Captain Brierley, R.A., Captain Addison, R.E., Mrs. Addison, Lt. Day, R.O.Y.L.I., Mr. Gubbay, Mr. Peter Loureiro, Mr. J. A. Gardner, Dr. McKean, Mr. T. Cocker, Mr. W. H. L. Warren, Mr. B. F. O. Hedgeland, Mr. Arelbutt, etc.

Photographs of the wedding party were taken outside the cathedral by Messrs. Meo Choung, the well-known photographers.

When the wedding ceremony was over a large number of guests, Chinese and foreign, were received by Mrs. Quinn at her house in Arbutnot Road, where a breakfast and dance were given in honour of the event and felicitations were showered upon the newly-wedded couple. The health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed with all honours and various other toasts were also given and suitably acknowledged.

Mr. and Mrs. Yung left the colony the same day for Japan, where the honeymoon is being spent. The bride's going away dress was of cornflower blue satin, the over-skirt and full bodice being of crepe of a lighter shade. The yoke and sleeves were made of finely tucked chiffon edged with satin, and both bodice and skirt were trimmed with gold embroidery. Mrs. Yung wore a white straw hat trimmed with white ostrich feathers.

Upon their return to Hongkong Mr. and Mrs. Yung will take up their residence at "Goodwood."

Appended is a list of the wedding presents:—Bridegroom to bride, cheque; piano, diamond ring, gold watch; Mrs. Quinn to bride, jade and diamond pendant, diamond earrings, cheque; bridesmaids to bride, gold bracelets, silver mounted brushes and mirrors; Mr. G. Quinn, drawing room furniture; Mr. and Mrs. Chan, diamond ring, silver spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Lai Tai Tin, pair of jade bracelets, pair of jade cuff links; Mrs. Quinn to bridegroom, diamond scarf pin; Mr. Burbank Parn Yung, blackwood dressing table and blackwood chair; Hon. Mr. Wei Yik and Mrs. Wei Yik, silver flower stand; Mr. and Mrs. Ma, silk handkerchiefs; Mr. and Mrs. Fung, handkerchiefs; Mr. Lai Yee Tai, porphyry; Mrs. Woo and Misses Ng, porphyry, silver frame and embroidered sachet; Miss Y. M. Chung, drawn-work cushion; Mr. and Mrs. Au Bun, picture in frame; the "Shuang Po," roll of silk; Messrs. Fung Chi Sang, Ng Hin Chee and Fung Chan Hing, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. Ho Yin and Mr. and Mrs. Ho Kwong, silver card case; Mrs. and Miss Ho Kam Tong, silver belt buckle; Mr. Chan Bing Kwong and Mrs. Chan Lai Shi, porcelain flower stand and pair of porcelain vases; Misses M. and L. Gittens, drawn-work table cloth; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Parker, pair of silver finger bowls, silver pepper pot and silver salt cellars; Miss A. Asger, embroidered satin cushion; Miss H. Perkins, drawn-work table cloth; Mr. C. W. Ng, Chinese silver table service; Mr. J. K. Chai, silver hair pin box; Mr. and Mrs. K. V. Ng, silver butter dish; Mr. and Mrs. Ma Cho Ng and Mrs. Ma Ying Bue, pair of porcelain vases; Mr. and Mrs. Fung Wa Chun, silver flower stand; Mr. and Mrs. Fung Si Wa, silver ink pot; Mr. Wei Wing-lock and Miss Wei, pair of silver flower vases; Mr. R. F. C. Hedgeland, 2 oil paintings of Hongkong; Messrs. J. A. Gardner and R. F. C. Hedgeland, Chinese silver tea service; Mr. S. P. Ng, silver sweet dish; Mr. and Mrs. Lyson, silver table service; Mrs. Kang, roll of silk; Mrs. Kang and Mr. Fung Chi Chit, gold brooch; Misses Anderson, silver salt cellars; Mr. and Mrs. Ho Fook, silver card tray; Mr. W. H. L. Warren, silver tea kettle and leather suit case; Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Lai, silver mounted pincushion; Mr. and Mrs. B. Lai, silver pin-cushion; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ng, silver umbrella handle; Mrs. Chiu, silver button brooch; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Lai, silver breakfast set; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Lai, silver tumbler holder; Messrs. Wong Chung Yu, Yip Sun Hing, Ho Lok Kum, Ung Chung Chun, Yoo Bat San, Lim Hon Say, pair of silver flower vases and pair of silver bowls; Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, silver calendar; Miss R. Moutung, silver butter knife; Mr. and Mrs. Fincher, pair of silver

salt cellars; Mr. Lau Chu Pak, pair of silver vases; Miss Griffin, Miss Bakewell and Miss Hunt, picture in frame; Mr. Gomez, Miss Williams, Mr. W. Williams, silver tea-pot; Mr. Tam Han Tong, roll of satin; Mr. Yung Hing Pong, pair of silver vases; Mr. and Mrs. Kotwall, pair of silver frames; Mr. and Mrs. Gault Young, 6 napkin rings and tea cosy; Mr. and Mrs. Miss Kwok, gold brooch; Mr. and Mrs. I. Chan, pair of Japanese vases; Mrs. and Miss Lau, pair of porcelain vases and tea-cups; Miss M. Mooney, silver napkin ring; Mrs. Fung Sam Koo, roll of satin; Miss Leung Sai Lin, silver chop sticks; Mrs. Lee, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. A. Leung, pair of silver sweet stands; Mr. and Mrs. Sin Tak Fan, silver dish; Mrs. Mark, cheque; Miss Kang, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Kong, brooch; Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Kong, crocheted table cloth; Mr. and Mrs. Ko Po Sam, pair of silver stands; Messrs. Samuel Chan, Frank Fung and Stephen Tso, pair of silver stands; Mr. and Mrs. Lo Chung Shue, pair of Japanese vases; Miss N. Wong, table cloth; Mr. and Mrs. Law Chee, porcelain fruit plate; Mrs. Lu Cheong and family, crystal stand; Rev. and Mrs. Fok, silver hatpins; Misses F. and L. Hall, M. and E. Zimmerman, Edna Lo and Mrs. Zimmerman, silver flower stand; Mr. and Mrs. Mok Man Cheong, 2 silver napkin rings; Masters and Misses Yip, silver powder box; Mr. and Mrs. Wong Lai Sang, silver butter dish; Mrs. Ng, grass cloth night dress; bag of grass cloth and drawn work lace; Mr. Ng, silk; Captain and Mrs. Shang Hin Yun, pair of gold bangles, gold cuff links, gold tin pin, 1 dozen silver spoons, silk lace collar, Pekin fan; Mr. Fung Yik Chee, cheque; Mr. Lai Kai Chor, pair of old porcelain vases; Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Dodd, Mrs. A. S. Wong, Mrs. and Miss Molloy, Miss Asger, Misses W. and E. Kotwall, Miss L. Eyro, Miss A. Clarke, Miss W. Lee, Miss M. Leo, silver spoons and porcelain vases; Mr. Fung Wan Ku, satin and cheque; Mr. Long Hing Sui, silk; Miss Leong, roll of silk; Miss Chang, roll of silk; Miss Mark, roll of silk; Mr. Fung Sing Hoi, cheque; Mr. Fung, cheque; Mrs. Lai, cheque; Miss Lai, cheque; Miss Kwan, Mrs. Tso Ho Chee, Mrs. Lai Luk, Mrs. Ng, Mrs. Ng Pak, cheque; Mrs. Ng, grass cloth; Mrs. Ng Pak, grass cloth table cloth; Misses Lyson, pair of porcelain vases; Mrs. Chan, Mrs. Chang, Mrs. Coysh, Mrs. Wu, silver napkin rings and silver spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Barker, silver jam jar; Mr. Pun Fook, silk handkerchiefs and porphyry; Mr. Leo Fook Keo, cheque; Mr. C. H. Chino, case of silver tableware; Mr. Edward Mowling, silver umbrella handle; Messrs. Yung Yik Lon, Yung Kien Pong, Yung Sui Po, Yung Yik Jing, silver flower vases; fifteen fair friends of the bride, silver vases and frames; Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Leung, silver match box; Mr. G. K. H. Bruton, pair of silver fruit dishes; Messrs. Yip Yun, Liang Ying Low, On Yung Go, and Low Lee Cheung, 4 blackwood chairs and 4 blackwood table; Dr. McKean, silver spoons; Mrs. D. Fung, Miss A. Yung, picture in frame; Misses Cheong and N. Chan, tea cosy; Mr. Au Young and Mr. Man Hing, cheque; Messrs. Lee Hock Parn, Way Jick Sun, Jen Poon San, See Chen, Sui Shung Hsin, Tam Lai Boor, Wong Gun Ting, Low Yuen Shing, Lee Pook Shan, Yang Yek, Tim, Yip Big Cheun and Lee Chue Yuen, four sets of pictures in frames; Mr. and Mrs. James Chue, silver crocheted stand; George Poy, silver serviette ring; Mr. R. Goldenberg, set of silver nut crackers; Mr. and Mrs. Ng Sze Kin, silver purse; Mr. Lo Kin Sack, cheque; Rev. and Mrs. Hewitt, Family Bible; Mrs. Chan, silk; Mrs. Fischer, Cantonese embroidery; Mr. Yung Hoi, silver card case; Mr. and Mrs. Wright, picture in frame.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, March 8.
On the evening of the 6th inst. a railway accident occurred. While the train from Fatsun was going at high speed a villager walked on the line and as he did notes in time, he was knocked down and one of his legs was cut off. The wounded man was removed to a launch by which he was taken to the Kwok Chai Hospital for treatment, where he is progressing favourably.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LD.

The twenty-second annual meeting of shareholders in the above company was held at the company's offices, Victoria Buildings, Wednesday at noon. There were present Messrs. T. F. Hough (Chairman), A. Rodger and J. M. E. Machado (directors), and S. Mowbray, A. S. Hewitt, Yung Yut Ting, E. Chandoobloy, J. H. N. Mody, A. Shelton Hooper (secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, with your permission we will take the report and accounts as read. During the year under review our receipts from rents show a falling off of \$572.79, on account principally of change of tenants, and our expenditure on account of repairs from the same cause shows an increase of \$1,458.25. These two items alone are the cause of our only being able to pay a dividend of \$2.00 against \$2.50 for that of the previous year, but as our houses are occupied and some of increased rentals your directors confidently expect falling any unforeseen circumstances to be able to pay for the current year the same dividend as that paid for 1909. Before I propose the adoption of the report and accounts I will be glad to answer any questions you may ask to the best of my ability.

There being no questions, The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. A. S. Hewitt seconded. Carried.

Mr. Mody proposed the re-election of Messrs. A. Rodger and J. M. E. Machado as directors.

Mr. Yung Yut Ting seconded. Agreed to.

Mr. J. Rodger proposed the re-election of Mr. R. C. Edwards as auditor.

Mr. E. Chandoobloy seconded. Carried.

The Chairman:—That concludes the business of the meeting. I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow on application.

A RAILWAY-ESCAPEDE.

LOSS OF LIFE, AND DAMAGE, AT SAMCHUN.

A serious mishap occurred a day or two ago at Samchun on the Chinese section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, resulting in loss of life and considerable damage being done to the railway property. The driver and stoker in charge of one of the engines in use on the new line had alighted to go for "chow," leaving the locomotive under steam pending their return. During their absence, some inquisitive cobbler must have mounted the cab of the engine and contrived to open the valves; and very soon the runaway was careering at high speed along the line.

In her unguided career, the locomotive collided with and damaged several luggage trucks and killed one Chinese. A railway shed was also damaged.

It is supposed that the man who was responsible for starting the engine was not able to stop it and jumped off before it had gathered much speed.

FOREIGN ANCHORAGES.

IN CHINESE WATERS.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, March 7.
Recently, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs asked the Viceroy of Chihli and the Viceroy of Nanking, to establish a bureau for the surveying of Chinese territorial waters, along the coasts of the provinces under their respective jurisdiction, and for drawing up plans of same.

The Ministry have now discovered that many foreign warships and mercantile steamers are frequently making use of Chinese territorial waters as anchorages, and have formulated a list of regulations connected with the institution of an inquiry into this alleged illegal action of foreign ships.

The Canton Viceroy has now received a telegram from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, asking H.E. to instruct the naval authorities in Canton to institute inquiry from time to time.

THE PARTY WALL SUIT.

In the Supreme Court Original Jurisdiction Wednesday, the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, continued his hearing of the suit in which Wong Sai Ying and Chun Sing, 55 Bonham Strand, sued Wong Tsang Kob, 26 Lower Macao Row, for a sum of \$1,580, being half the cost of rebuilding the party wall between their premises on marine lot No. 77 in Wing Lok Street and the defendant's premises on the adjoining lot. The defendant counter-claimed for a sum of \$6037 for damages alleged to have been caused to her property by the operations carried out by the plaintiffs.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Leo d'Almada) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Marcus Slado (instructed by Mr. E. Davidson) for the defence.

Before the examination of witnesses was resumed this morning, His Lordship, addressing Mr. Slado, said that he had a somewhat difficult defence to establish.

Mr. Slado:—On the contrary, your Lordship, I have a very easy one.

His Lordship:—I cannot quite follow it. The case set up is compliance with statutory orders.

Mr. Slado:—But we hold that there has been non-compliance with statutory orders. First of all, I shall prove, and I have no doubt your Lordship will believe, that this wall was a perfectly sound wall for its age, that it was damaged by the careless work done, next door on the plaintiffs' premises, and that it was so damaged that from being a sound wall it was turned into a dangerous wall by their carelessness.

His Lordship:—But I thought the line you were taking in your cross-examination was that owing to the form of the structure this was absolutely inevitable.

Mr. Slado:—No; it was a perfectly sound wall, though of course the witnesses for the plaintiffs come here to say that it was one of the worst walls in the world.

His Lordship:—I had not gathered what the defence was.

Mr. Slado:—The defence is that their careless work converted a sound wall into a dangerous wall.

His Lordship:—I thought the main question was especially with regard to the pressure upon the floor poles and that that was constructive, not negligence, as a result of the way the houses were built.

Mr. Slado:—I shall prove to your Lordship that with the wall on the opposite side of our houses, we had to do exactly the same thing. Our wall had to be pulled down and we had to shore up the floors and so on. Yet the wall stood perfectly well.

Mr. Potter:—But, your Lordship, it was the Building Authority that did it. My friend did not do it.

Mr. Slado:—It was done by skilful workmen acting in a proper manner.

His Lordship:—I want to ask Mr. Bryer whether this work, done in compliance, is supervised or passed by the Building Authority?

Mr. A. Bryer:—Yes, certainly.

Mr. Slado:—But there is a complete defence to the action: that they have not complied with the rules contained in the Building Ordinance. The authority is conclusive upon the subject.

There are two defences. One is in part only a defence of the action, their action being a claim for half the cost of building up the wall. If we succeed in that, they lose their action and we can recover a certain amount of our counter-claim. But if we succeed in establishing that it was their fault that the wall from being a sound wall became a dangerous wall, then we will recover much more.

Evidence was then called and the cross-examination of Mr. A. H. Ough, architect, was resumed.

RIFLES FOR CHINA.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, March 8.
Some time ago, the Canton military authorities gave a foreign firm in Shanghai an order for eight thousand rifles and two million rounds of ammunition.

The goods have arrived at Hongkong by a steamer of the Hamburg-American Line. The Canton Viceroy has received a telegram relating to the arrival of the arms and ammunition, and asking His Excellency to send a deputy to Hongkong to take delivery of same for transshipment to Canton.

[SPECIAL ARTICLE.]

WHEAT GROWING IN CHINA.
AN EXPERIMENTAL FARM IN CHIHLI.

Experiments in market gardening, and scientific agriculture generally, made by some progressive and highly-trained Germans in Shantung, some two or three years ago, induced a well-known Chinese official to follow the example thus set. The result was the establishment in southern Chihli of an experimental farm of large area, whereat the soil of the region was tested for its capacity. The official in question holds a highly-placed and very important post in the administration of the Viceroyalty of Chihli, and he devoted a very large portion of his personal wealth to the development of this farm. Exports, one British and one American, were engaged. The property was laid out with care, and the present writer had the pleasure of seeing it at the time when the efforts of the owner were being crowned with success. The most striking feature was the prosperity of market garden vegetables. Celery, asparagus, the best potatoes, white cabbage and beetroot were being grown in soil that to conservative minds appeared to be little better than salt-encumbered sand.

This success induced ambition in the mind of the owner and he determined to attempt the production of leading cereals. The attempt was made in the face of the laughter of his many friends.

The main agricultural product of North China is kaoliang, the strong, fast-growing grain used by the natives there even more diversely than bamboo is used in the South. It was thought that a more delicate plant would not flourish where this coarse but eminently useful growth is produced; but on the farm of this progressive and highly-thought-of official the finest wheat seed was tested, with the best results. It is true that money was spent lavishly upon irrigation, that the best artificial manures were employed, and that experts oversaw the work. Nevertheless it was clearly proved that wheat could be grown most successfully where the prominent kaoliang hitherto had reigned supreme.

The farm was a precious jewel in its owner's eyes, and energetic official though he is, he did not welcome publicity regarding it. We can understand such attitude, though we may deeply regret it; but the point lies in the fact that the most highly scientific development of nature in China proved a surprising success. Should such farming be widely employed in this nation of extraordinarily painstaking agriculturists the most rosy dreams of the model farmer would appear dim and drab.

Many of my readers have seen the barren slopes of the dull brown hills of China terraced and cultivated by the most strenuous labour, until they have been made to produce two, three, and sometimes four, crops a year. The labour is ignorant, but, the energy, the spirit, is there to overcome this weakness, and with scientific methods these apparently arid grounds could be made into veritable gardens of luxuriance. German expertness, as is exemplified in Shantung by certain activities of the Kiaochow Government, has sown the seed of such scientific agriculture, and the day is clearly fore-shadowed when the Chinese will add to their present capacity for taking pains—the most necessary faculty to the farmer—a deep knowledge of the best means of devoting their energies to the tilling of the soil.

The Western nurseryman has not yet sent his agents to, or, appeared himself, in China, but the time is coming when what he can provide will be eagerly sought after by the people of this land. One millionth part of its possibilities in this direction has not as yet been utilised, and despite floods, tropical heats and rigorous winters, the experimental farming of a single, although exceptional, Chinese official has proved the soil of China to be crying out for development on modern lines. A land flowing with milk and honey China will never be, but as an exponent of the art of agriculture she will take a high place in the world's progress.

H. E. R.

ACTIONS AGAINST THE MAN WA FIRM.
JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFFS.

In the Court of Summary Jurisdiction on Wednesday—before Mr. Justice Hazeland, Paisno Judge—a case was called in which Ip Mui Hing Tong, alias Ip Mui Kai, trader, 102 Dos Vieux Road, sued the Man Wa firm, Leung Chak Man and Chiu Wing Yu, partners in the firm, for a sum of \$1,000 in respect of monies lent and advanced by the plaintiff to the defendants.

Mr. A. H. G. Jackson appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. J. H. Gardiner for the third defendant.

His Lordship, after hearing the evidence gave judgment with costs for the plaintiff as against the first and third defendants; the second not having been served.

A second action was brought against the same defendants by Chin Fuk Kwan, who was formerly an assistant of the Man Wa firm, for a sum of \$562.50 money lent.

Mr. Jackson appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Gardiner for the third defendant.

Judgment was given as in the previous case.

PORTUGAL AND CHINA.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, March 7.

Some days ago, the local authorities in Chin Shan telegraphically reported to the Canton Viceroy that some Portuguese had crossed the Chinese frontier and broken a great length of embankment. On the receipt of this report, His Excellency at once telegraphed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs regarding the matter and despatched the cruiser Kiang Tah to the scene, under the command of Captain Ho Pan Chung, in order to maintain order.

On the evening of the 5th inst. the Canton diplomatic commissioner received instructions from His Excellency to proceed to Macao with a suite of officials well versed in diplomatic affairs and some interpreters and translators.

The party left by the cruiser Kiangku and it is reported that they are opening negotiations with the Governor of Macao regarding the affair. The civil and military officials of Heng Shan district, and the assistant magistrate of Chin Shan have been instructed by the Canton Viceroy to advise the people to wait peacefully for the settlement of this diplomatic question and not to resort to rioting.

MARINE COURT.

The master of the steam launch Lin Tai-koo will be charged on Friday at the Marine Court for failing to observe the rules of the road in harbour yesterday.

PLANTATIONS COMBINE.

Six of the largest hemp plantations on the Davao Gulf have formed a combination for the purpose of selling their produce and buying supplies corporately. The plantations forming the combine are the Malita Plantation, the Lais Plantation, the Mindanao Estates Company, the Davao Agricultural Co., the C. D. Wilson Plantation, and the Pioneer Plantation Company.

The combination will be represented in Manila by a committee consisting of Dr. M. L. Miller, chairman, Henry Elser, and Thomas K. Adreon of the treasury department.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

The discovery of twenty five-tael tins of prepared smoking opium on the Pacific Mail steamer Korea on January 19th brings the total seizures made on that vessel since she was in "Frisco" this time up to 795 tins, with a local value of \$31,800 and a value in Hongkong of \$93,600. This is the largest seizure that has ever been made on a single vessel, and has led the customs authorities to believe that the illicit traffic is increasing rather than diminishing.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

宣統三年二月十一晚

六拜禮

號一十月二五五五

\$36 per Annum.
 Sent by Cash, 10 cents

CHINA SQUADRON

CHINA SQUADRON

AGAIN LEADS.

The Admiralty issued, last month the detailed results of the gun-laying tests for 1910 in the navy.

It is noted with satisfaction "by their lordships" that of the tests with heavy guns the standard of shooting which was attained in 1909 has been maintained. With this class 117 ships fired 1,318 guns or turrets, registering 3,250 hits and 436 ricochets, whilst the misses numbered 3,253, the percentage of hits to rounds fired being 51.85, as against 54.12 in the preceding year and 53.57 in 1908. It is to be noted, however, that ricochets are this year value for half a hit only, and not a full point, as in previous years. Allowing full points for ricochets, last year's percentage would be

The China station takes first place in the order of merit with 56.028 points per gun, the second division of the Home Fleet being second with 47.567 points, and the Cape of Good Hope station third with 46.93 points per gun.

Sergt. W. Beaumont, Royal Marine Light infantry, was the best individual shot. He registered 13.33 hits per minute with a four-inch quick-firer of the Topaze, attached to the third division of the Home Fleet (Port-

The second best shot was First-class Petty Officer W. Ingram, of H.M.S. Drake, attached to the Atlantic Fleet, who registered 12.86 hits per minute.

THE ENGINEERS' DINNER.

the members of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders will be held at the Hongkong Hotel. The new President Mr. B. M. Dyer

in the chair. It is expected that the "Engineering and Shipbuilding Industries of Hongkong," will be submitted by the Hon. Mr. Kes-

wick, and acknowledged by the President. Mr. J. F. Miller is entrusted with "Kindred societies and visitors," and the responder

are Messrs. R. Baker and R. Sutherland. Mr. B. A. Hale will acknowledge the toast of "The Press." Those who contribute songs and duets are Messrs. W.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.
Minister, Rev. O. H. Hicklin.
Public Worship, 11 a.m. and
p.m.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.
2nd Sunday in Lent, 12th
March. Holy Communion,
8 a.m. Morning Service, at 1

a.m. Sunday School, at 2.30 p.m., in British School. Evening Service, at 6 p.m. Services on Sundays are: Holy Communion on 1st, 2nd and 4th

Sundays, at 8 a.m.; Holy Communion on 1st, 3rd and 5th Sundays at noon. Morning Prayer, at 11 a.m. Evening

Prayer, at 6 p.m.
S. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.
12th March, 2nd—Sunday
Lent. Holy Communion, 8.
Morning Matins, 11 a.m. E.

sponsors. Ferial; Venite, Be-
 rows; Psalms. of the 12th
 morning; Benedicite, Hopki-
 Elvey and Hopkins; Benedicite

Langdon; Hymns, 89, 107 and 110. Evensong, 5.45 p.m.: 1. Responses, 2. Psalms of the 12th evening, 3. Magnificat, 4. Nunc Dimittis, 5. Wesleyan Hymns, 6. Anthems.

"Like as the hart"—Novel Hymns, 277 and 94; Sevenfold Amen. Voluntary, "First Suite"—Borowski.

Peak Church.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.
Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai. Service Morn-
ing 10.15. Evening 7.30.

German Chapel (Deutsche
pelle), at 11 a.m. serv
Pastor Muller.
Christian Science Services.

land Street, off Queen's R
Central. Regular servi
Sunday, 11.15.

[illegible]

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2-...\$15,000,000
Silver.....\$16,250,000

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABBE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 24th Jan., 1911. [11]

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick—Chairman.
G. H. Modhurst, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
F. H. Armstrong, Esq.
G. Balloch, Esq.
Andrew Forbes, Esq.
G. Friesland, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
C. R. Lenzmann, Esq.
F. Lieb, Esq.
W. Logan, Esq.
Robert Showan, Esq.
H. A. Siebs, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:—
Hongkong—N. J. STABBE.
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED ON Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABBE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1911. [20]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS.....£1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 2 per cent.
W. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1910. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

CAPITAL PAID-UP...Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...10,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies
TOKIO. HANKOW.
KOBE. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHOWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIAOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIENTUNG.
SHANGHAI. CHIANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED ON Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months.....4 per cent. p.a.
" 6 ".....3-1/2 " " "
" 3 ".....2-1/2 " " "
TAKAO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1910. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND...Gold \$3,250,000
Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:—
86, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL & COUNTY BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3 1/2 " " "
For 3 " 3 " " "

OEO. HOGG,
Manager.
No. 9, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 20th Feb., 1911. [19]

Banks.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABBE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 24th Jan., 1911. [11]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....Sh. Tels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI.
BRANCHES:—
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:—
Königliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank), Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, S. Bleichroeder, Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Bank fuer Handel und Industrie, Robert Warneher & Co., Mendelssohn & Co., M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Jacob S. H. Stern, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koenig, Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, München.

LONDON BANKERS:—
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited, Deutsche Bank (Berlin), London Agency.

DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO-GESellschaft, INTEREST allowed on Current Account, DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

B. TIMMERSCHIEDT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 24th Jan., 1911. [12]

Insurance.

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:—
J. A. Wattie, Esq., Managing Director.
A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.
S. B. Nall, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

A STRONG British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance Companies' Acts, England.

Insurance in Force...\$37,955,885.00
Assets.....8,415,250.00
Income for Year...8,566,659.00
Insurance Fund.....8,216,818.00

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., District Manager.
B. W. TAPE, Esq., District Secretary.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.
C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.

ADVISORY BOARD, HONGKONG.
Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.
T. F. Hough, Esq.
G. J. Laffrancis, Esq.

Hongkong, 26th Jan., 1911. [810]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [41]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

FOR	STAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	DORRIS	Capt. W. M. S. Hall	About 16th Mar. Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DEVANAH	Capt. H. Powell	About 17th Mar. Freight and Passage.
LONDON, VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MARMORA	Capt. G. H. O. Weston, R.N.	Noon, 18th Mar. See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES	Norm	Capt. G. Philipps	About 22nd Mar. Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Palma	Capt. G. W. Cockman, R.N.	About 23rd Mar. Freight only.

For Further Particulars, apply to
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 10th March, 1911.
E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. [4]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909.

A. F. DAVIES, Manager. [25]

GRAND HOTEL

No. 2, Queen's Road Central,

Telephone 197.

A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

MANAGEMENT AND CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Special rates for families on application.

F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.
J. H. OXREY, Manager. [57]

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel, Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU,

N. BLUMENTHAL,

Proprietor

Manager

Telephone, 170

Telegrams "Astor."

[24]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, THE PEAK, NEAR THE TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong 22nd July, 1910. [27]

OPEN AIR SKATING RINK AT BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

Telephone No. 907.

SESSIONS 10 A.M. to 12 Noon.

2 P.M. to 4 P.M.

Admission 25 cents.

5 P.M. to 8 P.M.

9 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Admission 50 cents.

String Band will play at the above Hotel, every Sunday commencing from 4.30 p.m. to 11 p.m.

W. GALLAGHER, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1911. [25]

Correspondence invited. HARRIS & HIBBERD, Props.

BAGUIO HOTEL.

The Mountain Capital's New and Modern Hotel

BAGUIO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Hot and Cold Baths. Excellent Cuisine.

Running Water in Each Room.

LIVERY STABLE and GARAGE IN CONNECTION.

Rates 5 and 6 Pesos per Day. Special Monthly Rates. [802]

Intimations.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAYS.

(BRITISH SECTION).

TIME-TABLE.

On and after March, 1911, and until further notice.

Previous Time Tables Cancelled.

Down Trains.

STATION	WEEK DAYS		SUNDAYS	
	No. 1	No. 5	No. 3	No. 7
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Kowloon.....Departure	8.00	2.30	10.00	3.00
Hung Hom.....Arrival	8.4	2.34	10.4	3.4
Hung Hom.....Departure	8.5	2.35	10.5	3.5
Yau Ma Tei.....Arrival	9.0	2.39	10.9	3.9
Yau Ma Tei.....Departure	9.11	2.41	10.11	3.11
Shatin.....Arrival	9.22	2.52	10.22	3.22
Shatin.....Departure	9.23	2.53	10.23	3.23
Tai Po.....Arrival	9.30	3.0	10.30	3.30
Tai Po.....Departure	9.40	3.10	10.40	3.40
Tai Po M.....Arrival	9.44	3.14	10.44	3.44
Tai Po M.....Departure	9.50	3.18	10.45	3.45
Fan Ling.....Arrival	9.1	3.29	10.55	3.55
Fan Ling.....Departure	9.2	3.30	10.57	3.57
Lowu.....Arrival	9.8	3.36	11.3	4.3

Up Trains.

NAMES OF STATION	WEEK DAYS		SUNDAYS	
	No. 2	No. 6	No. 4	No. 8
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Lowu.....Departure	9.30	4.15	11.30	5.00
Fan Ling.....Arrival	9.36	4.21	11.36	5.6
Fan Ling.....Departure	9.37	4.22	11.37	5.7
Tai Po M.....Arrival	9.46	4.31	11.46	5.16
Tai Po M.....Departure	9.43	4.35	11.43	5.13
Tai Po.....Arrival	9.53	4.39	11.52	5.22
Tai Po.....Departure	10.00	4.46	12.00	5.30
Shatin.....Arrival	10.13	4.53	12.13 P.M.	5.43
Shatin.....Departure	10.14	5.00	12.14	5.41
Yau Ma Tei.....Arrival	10.25	5.11	12.25	5.55
Yau Ma Tei.....Departure	10.27	5.13	12.27	5.57
Hung Hom.....Arrival	10.31	5.17	12.31	6.1
Hung Hom.....Departure	10.32	5.18	12.32	6.2
Kowloon.....Arrival	10.35	5.21	12.35	6.5

JNO. E. MENAGH,

Traffic Superintendent.

By Order.

E. S. LINDSEY, Manager.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, Queen's Road Central.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1911. [2]

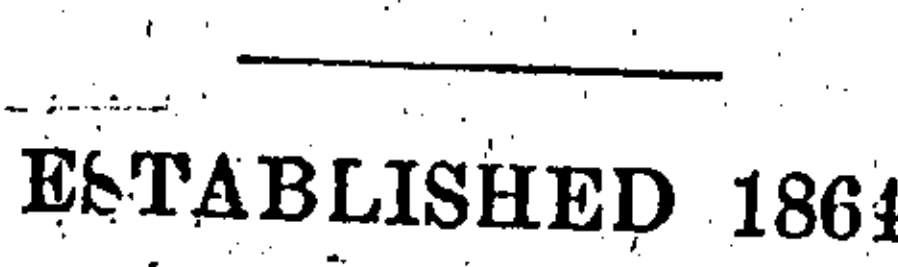
ORENSTEIN & KOPPEL.

BERLIN, LONDON, CALCUTTA, &c.

Manufacturers of

PORTABLE and PERMANENT RAILWAYS.

Materials of every description for full size and small gauge Railways, as



Locomotives, Passenger and Goods Carriages.

Rails of various gauges as well as Trucks, Switches, Turntables.

Tipping Cars, Bogies, Signals, &c., &c.

Also Implements and Tools for Railway Construction and other purposes.

Always in Stock at Shanghai and Hongkong.

General Agents for China: SIEMSEN & CO.

Machinery Dept., Hongkong and Canton.

Public Companies.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Padder's Street, on THURSDAY, the 16th March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 16th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 24th Feb., 1911. [919]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Padder's Street, on THURSDAY, the 16th March, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 16th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 24th Feb., 1911. [920]

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, at 12.15 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 23rd March, 1911, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1910, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th March to the 23rd March, both days inclusive.
THE CHINA-BORNEO Co. Ltd.
W. G. DABBY,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 9th Mar., 1911. [952]

'PHONE 482.

HONGKONG MOTOR GARAGE.

Try Our

40 H.P. CLEMENT CAR
6 SEATS
\$8 An hour

24 H.P. RAMBLER CAR
4 SEATS
\$7 An hour

12 H.P. DEO CAR
3 SEATS
\$5 An hour

We Repair
CYCLES,
TYPEWRITERS,
MOTORS,

AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT

83, Des Vaux Road Central. [46]

LADIES' COLUMN.

DISAPPEARING MODES.

The Paris season is now in full swing, and visits, five o'clocks, and evening parties are raging galore. We have therefore ample occasion of seeing not only the fashions of the new gowns, hats, and cloaks, but also of judging what is likely to survive of the winter fashions to form the models for the coming spring modes. For, generally, those women who know how to observe, can see from one season to another what is likely to be modified, what will survive, and what will disappear.

THE NEW TRAIN TO GO.

Among those fashions which will not be long-lived I should imagine that the traine rapportee will be one of the first of unbecoming fads to go. Yet they are the rage for the moment. But what could be more ugly? The straight width of material that is put on over a skimpy skirt and falls from the waist to the lower hem of the gown or beyond the edge if the gown be an evening one—looks exactly like the mink-belted train that children fashion out of a table cloth or pillow-case folded into two, and fastened to the back of a little girl's dress to form an imaginary train for churche-playing! Sometimes this model train is of a different material and colour to the rest of the gown, and then it looks for all the world like an odd width of material bought cheap at the sale, and added to the back of the dress to hide some defect. It is more than likely that this monstrosity will soon disappear from our wardrobes. At any rate, let us hope so!

THE SHORT EVENING GOWN, TOO.

What is certain is that the short gown for evening wear has lived, and now there is a decided return in favour of the trained gown—far more graceful and elegant than the ankle-short skirt for wearing in a drawing-room. But as there seems to be a great liking for Eastern fashions, the very latest idea is to have the long train of one evening dress finished off with a long and heavy Oriental-looking tassel. These tassel-finished draperies are very graceful, and seem likely to wish to remain with us. Some lovely evening gowns of very thin and soft brocade are made with a cross-over tunic of brocade over an underskirt of lace, the two draperies being each weighted down with a heavy tassel of gold or silver at each side. Another idea is to have the tunic cut open at both sides, forming a sort of very supple stole—like a priest's vestment—that is weighted at each of its four corners with heavy tassels.

COLOURED LACE.

Quantities of lace are worn again this season for evening gowns, but in most cases the lace, even if real and valuable—unless it is voile—is never left in its natural colour, but is tinted to match the colour of the gown. The Parisian dyers—who are truly wonderful artists—now undertake to dye fish, Venetian, Milan, or Valenciennes lace in any colour and in such a manner that the dye may be taken out, once the colour has ceased to please, and another tint substituted. I have seen a charming gown of equine lace in a narrow edge with narrow skunk fur and almost entirely covered over with a double stole of thick fish lace in a bold design that had been made

out of an old lace coat. The stole had been dyed to match the tone of the panno, the dyer having taken particular care not to tint it evenly, so that the surface of colour was broken up most artistically, the raised parts of the lace appearing lighter in colour than the rest of the background. When the aqua-marine colour will have ceased to please, the dyer will take out the colour, and though the lace will never return to its pristine tone of pure white, it can be tinted deep cream or ochre with excellent effect. It is necessary when giving the lace to dye to mention the fact that the dye must not be fast, for, of course, the process of dyeing the lace thus differs from the ordinary process.

THE TROUSER-SKIRT.

The trouser-skirt—the last word in female fashion—was to make its appearance at a theatre in the Paris boulevard last month. After this it will have to run the gauntlet of a court composed of the foreign experts who flock to Paris at this time of the year in anticipation of the spring fashions. All the great couturiers are said to have their models ready.

The experts seem doubtful whether the trouser-skirt is a revolution or merely an evolution. At any rate, it appears to be the fad of the season with the fashions unlooked for. A well-known couturier assures us that the new creation is so discreet that it will disarm the severest criticism. The trouser-skirt is manifest only in walking. Otherwise it looks like an undivided skirt. The revuistes and chansonniers are already making it the butt of their good-humoured sarcasm—not even waiting until it is fairly launched.

NOVELTIES IN SHOES.

Beautiful evening slippers for the smart woman in Paris are of soft metallic tissue of changeable hues—silver and blue, gold and rose, gold and violet, etc. For day wear the general fancy is for boots with white cloth tops and patent leather vamp.

OUR DIARY.

Saturday, 11th March.
Engineers' Institute Dinner.
Boxing at City Hall.
Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Empire Cinematograph, 9.15 p.m.

Sunday, 12th March.
Volunteers' Church Parade, Union Church.
Corinthian Yacht Club Races.

Tuesday, 14th March.
Hongkong Club, annual meeting.
Theatre Royal, the "Follies," 9 p.m.

Wednesday, 15th March.
Theatre Royal, the "Follies," 9 p.m.
Lawn Bowls League Meeting.

Thursday, 16th March.
Legislative Council Meeting, 2.30 p.m.
China Sugar Company meeting, noon.

Luzon Sugar Company meeting, 12.30 p.m.
Hongkong Church Missionary Society, 5.15 p.m.
Theatre Royal, the "Follies," 9 p.m.

Monday, 20th March.
International Petroleum Co., Statutory Meeting, 4 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, annual meeting.

Entiminations

DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob our liver of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients, we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine, than you can turn the Colchic into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is free from the bad peculiarities of Dr. Frothingham's so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Anemia, Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles. Dr. W. B. Aikins, F.R.C.P., London.—M.B.C.M., Victoria University.—M.B., Toronto University.—Consulting Physician to Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results of 'Wampol's Preparation' of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appeared to me as being perfect according to correct scientific principles. It increases the appetite and increases the digestion of food; it is efficacious in cases will not disappoint you and is effective from the first dose." It represents the dawn of progress." A chemist every where.

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R. WOOD, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1911. [931]

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Hongkong, 19th Jan., 1910. [1]

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From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 126.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [2]

Mails.

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NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"PRINCESS ALICE" Capt. P. G. G. (T. 20,300)	WEDNESDAY, 22nd March, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KLEIST" Capt. O. Paluko (T. 17,000)	About WEDNESDAY, 22nd March.
MANILA, YAP, ANGAUL, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"COULEN" Capt. H. Regener (T. 6,750)	SATURDAY, 25th March, at Daylight.
KUWAIT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sombill (T. 5,050)	End of March.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Isok (T. 5,050)	About TUESDAY, 4th April.

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Hongkong, 10th March, 1911. [7]

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Y11.50			
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R 9.60	Harbin (Russian Train) Lv. Changchun (S.M.R. Train) Lv. Mukden (S.M.R. Train) Lv. Dairen (Steamer) Lv. Shanghai	7.55 p.m. 6.40 a.m. 7.00 " 1.45 p.m. 2.00 " 10.30 " 11.30 "	Mon. Tues. Thurs. Fri. Sat. Sun. Mon. Tues. Thurs. Fri. Sat. Sun.
Y11.50			
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Entiminations

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No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length...515 ft.	Docking Length...375 ft.	Docking Length...481 ft.
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Mooring basin 600 feet by 100 feet by 25 feet deep.

EVERY description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material, including tail shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons pneumatic, electric, hydraulic pumps, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tugs, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

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Yokohama, October 15th, 1910.

[32]

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Hongkong, 6th March, 1911.

[497]

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [24]

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 47, Des Voeux Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any article, or to return any contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)

Printer—8/6 per annum.
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Single Copies, Daily, 10 cents. Weekly, 10/6 (for cash only).

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

THE Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1911.

CITY-CLEANING.

The City of Victoria is a clean city, and we are justly proud of the fact; but it is not nearly as clean as it might be, as the most casual observation of our streets fully demonstrates. We have street scavengers, it is true, but, as we have had occasion to note before, they are dilatory in their work, and large quantities of garbage remain exposed and is a danger to the public. We recognise the value of the work done and the difficulties encountered by those who are responsible for it; but we are drawing nearer year by year to the scientific handling of life, and in a well-governed colony as Hongkong the very latest scientific improvements should be devoted to the amelioration

daily round. Singapore should not be allowed to lead us, but she is now doing so in her manner of handling the refuse of the city. A magnificent and up-to-date incinerator has been erected and not only provides for the absolute and final extinction of dirt once collected, but also is likely to prove the root of new industries. If, in the words of a Singapore contemporary, you are sufficiently imaginative to resolve yourself into an atom of refuse for the nonce, and after finding yourself in the natural course of events ignominiously thrown on the family ash-heap, you will find yourself at last on the tipping platform at the top of the incinerator. The cartloads of rubbish are shot downwards into the hoppers, the doors of which close automatically whenever the cart is withdrawn. Through the hoppers is coursing a stream of air which sucks the foul gases from the refuse down into the furnaces to be consumed; so that even when the doors of the hoppers are opened none of the gases can escape into the open air. This is achieved by a system of powerful fans in the interior, which serve the dual purpose of supplying air for the fires, and means of mechanical ventilation. This then takes us to the lowest level. When the refuse leaves the container it does not drop immediately on the fire; it still retains too much moisture and moisture would reduce the temperature of the fire and thereby its efficiency. The action of releasing it from the container deposits it on a shelving bank at the back of the fire, where a current of hot gas is forced through it. By the time the previous charge is consumed on the fires the charge at the back is ready for burning and it is therefore raked forward on to the fire. There are four fires in one intercommunicating furnace and each fire is charged alternately, one from a newly charged fire, to gain exit, must pass over the gases of three other fires which are incandescent, and be consumed in its passage. The suction due to "chimney pull," the chimney being a high one, makes it impossible for the hot gas from the furnaces to escape by any means other than by way of the combustion chamber, a roaring inferno of swirling, superheated gas. The temperature here is beyond imagination. The whirling of the hot gas of course has its purpose, which is to carry all the dust on to the floor of the compartment. And, apart from these arrangements of internal economy, this chamber is recommended to the Public Health authorities as a splendid crematorium for diseased animals. It has facilities which practically eliminate danger of infection and does the work of destruction to the last degree of completeness. The contents of the pits suggest a profitable industry for the municipality, for experts say that this dust, being absolutely free from bacilli, has the makings of a good tooth powder.

The modern engineer has found also practical uses for the immense potentialities of all that hot gas in the combustion chamber. He introduces it to the coils of a water tube boiler. The heat of the gas passing among the coils gives heat to the water in the boiler, that produces steam, and no one need be told the value of steam. In Europe they make this type of destructor pay for itself by the steam it produces, which is utilised to drive electric plants, pumping installations or whatever need be. We take the description of the incinerator from the "Free Press," and although greatly curtailed it shows that the contrivance is a wonderful thing of its kind. Hongkong would benefit by a similar one, but in these hard times it is, we suppose, too much to expect. Nevertheless it is as well to learn that such a structure has been established at our doors.

HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.

The "Follies" open at the City Hall on Tuesday.

The Volunteers parade takes place to-morrow morning, the service at the Union Church being attended.

The Honourable Mr. Alexander Macdonald Thomson returned to the Colony on the 27th ultimo, and resumed duty as Colonial Treasurer.

The attendance at the City Hall to-night should encourage the promoters to further effort in this direction. There is no doubt some good sport will be seen.

A good programme will be presented at the Bijou Theatre to-night. An entirely new set of pictures will be put on, while the four artistes will sing new songs and perform new dances.

Telegraphic news, forwarded to the East by the "Ostasiatische Lloyd," supports the statement made in our special article yesterday on the Mexican situation that its seriousness has been greatly exaggerated.

The following telegram was received at the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—Manila, March 11, 9 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon E. of the Visayas Islands filling up.

In connection with the C-U. S. R.A. it is stated that owing to one day having been lost through bad weather the remaining competitions at Kowloon City will each take place one day later than originally announced.

His Excellency Chai Cho Wing, Esq. Provincial Treasurer of Kwong Si, has just arrived at Canton from Hongkong. His Excellency had been telegraphed for by the Viceroy, and left Shanghai for Hongkong by the Imperial German Mail.

The sale of the furniture and effects of the Vienna Cafe took place this morning in the public sale by Messrs. Hughes and Houghton. There was a large attendance, and bidding was very brisk. Extremely good prices were realised, as much as three-quarters the value being paid for several articles.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Captain Frederick William Lyons provisionally, and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, to be an Official Member of the Legislative Council with effect from the 9th instant, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Francis Joseph Badoley or until further notice.

A meeting of the Literary and Debating Society will be held at the Y.M.C.A. on Monday night, when a report of the Commission, appointed to deal with the subject of "Economic Conditions in China" will be presented. The Commission consists of Messrs. A. Hamilton, W. J. Troakes and Crowther Smith.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Captain Frederick William Lyons to act as Captain Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of Fire Brigade and Superintendent of Prison, and Philip Peveril John Wodehouse to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police and of Fire Brigade, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Francis Joseph Badoley or until further notice.

Miss Mario Coxon, the future Viscountess Chelsea, is a daughter of Mr. George Coxon, of Craigleith, Cheltenham. Among her aunts are Lady Buchanan-Jardine and Lady Elliot, widow of Sir Charles Elliot, of Penrhyn, who died a short time ago. Lady Elliot and her sisters are daughters of the late Mr. Benjamin Piercy, of Marchviol Hall, Denbighshire, and Macomber, Sardina, Lord Chelsea is the eldest surviving son of Earl Cadogan, who recently married, as his second wife, Countess Adele Palagi. At one time Lord Chelsea was a Lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards and later was Captain in the 3rd Battalion Suffolk Regiment. In 1895 he became A.D.C. to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He served in the South African War with the Mounted Infantry.

Mr. J. B. A. Mackinnon, assistant Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, is a passenger on the str. Syrin.

Yesterday afternoon, a Chinaman fell over the Wing Lok Street Wharf and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

The different companies of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps fired for the Blake shield to-day at King's Park.

The Siberian mail arrived by the C. M. str. Meefoo this morning unannounced by the Peak, owing to no doubt to the prevailing foggy weather. The mail, which was a heavy one, reached the Post Office at 9.40, and public delivery was made at 10.50 a.m.

The O. S. K. str. Tacoma Maru, which has lately returned to Nagasaki from Manila, via Hongkong, reports that Japanese emigrants are now welcomed in the Philippines, and that the steamer will in the future take some fifty emigrants to Manila every voyage.

The consequences arising out of the affairs of the Siam-Indrapoora Rubber Concession, Ltd., appeared to be even more far-reaching than was at first imagined. The latest development with reference to the subject is the issue of a writ of summons by Dr. Nijhuis against Dr. R. J. Marshall for alleged slander.

The C. P. R. has just received a telegram advising that the silk shipped by the "Empress of India" from Hongkong on the 11th February, and Yokohama on the 10th February, was delivered in New York on the 9th instant;—thus making the transit in 18 days from Yokohama and 26 days from Hongkong. With valuable cargo of this kind, prompt despatch and quick transit are features of the first importance, and the excellent time shown with the "Empress of India's" cargo is worthy of public commendation.

Changsha is fast becoming a part of the railway network, the building contractors having their hands full. A new Customs House has been built, as has also a large red brick dwelling house for the Standard Oil Co., and now goldfurns for Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. The Bund is also under construction which, when finished, will cover a stretch of three miles, while the railway has made such progress that locomotives are running at the back of the city. Another improvement, which must be a great boon to the port, is a large recreation ground situated on the island.—"Central China Post."

It seems that the arrangements for this year's Gordon-Bennett race are not going so amicably as they should. The decision of the International Board to hold the race over a closed circuit of not less than three miles, with a total distance of ninety-four miles, is not being very favourably received here. The persistent driving round and round a short circuit is not only monotonous but also unpopular, and, when there are, as very large number of competitors, somewhat dangerous, too, in spite of all the precautions taken.

LATEST MAIL NEWS.

London, March 6.—The Regent of Persia, Nasr-el-Mulk, declared that the position of Regent was above parties, and that he would not depart from this conception of his duties. In the event of the Majlis not working together, he would not remain an idle spectator of the ruin of the country.

London, March 4.—Mr. Augustine Birrell, K.C., Chief Secretary for Ireland, speaking at the Oxford Union, said that France was the crux of Home Rule. The Government was engaged upon an actual inquiry and believed that the new scheme would be practicable. The Bill would resemble that of 1893. The Union passed a resolution in favour of Home Rule by 385 votes to 304.

London, March 4.—Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson, K.C.B., has prepared two schemes for the naval defence of Australia, for the east and west coasts respectively. The total expenditure would be £3,000,000.—"N.C.D. News."

FINANCIAL NEWS.

Messrs E. S. Kadoorie & Co., in their weekly report, state that business in our principal stocks has been slightly more active during the week, but the improvement has not affected the smaller stocks to any great extent.

Rubber.—The rise in sterling rubber stocks reported last week has not been maintained, a slight reaction having set in following on the fall in the price of the raw material; the quotation for fine hard Para being to-day 6s. 10d.

Singapore continues to mark time, and transactions with that port have been on a very small scale.

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET.

The quotations from the Stock Exchange on the 9th were:—H. and S. Banking Corporation, Ltd. shares at \$900 for cash; Siam Rubber Estate, Ltd. shares at 15s. 5 for cash; Chemor United Rubber Estate, Ltd. shares at 12s. 2.10 for cash; Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estate, Ltd. shares at 12s. 4 for cash; Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd. shares at 12s. 5.1-2 for cash; Kapala Islands Estates Ltd. shares at 12s. 5 for cash; Chong Rubber Estates, Ltd. shares at 12s. 4.1-4 for cash; See Kee Rubber Estate, Ltd. shares at 12s. 7.40 for cash; Klobangs Rubber Estate Ltd. shares at 12s. 2.60 for cash; Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd. shares at 12s. 7.1-1 for cash; Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd. shares at 12s. 64 for cash; Catling Trust Co. (Ord. and Prof.) shares at 12s. 9.1-2 for cash; Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd. shares at 12s. 102.1-2 for cash; Hall and Holtz, Ltd. shares at \$19.1-2 for cash; and Anglo-French Land Investment Co. Ltd. shares at 12s. 96 for cash.

SINGAPORE SHARES.

In their weekly share circular, dated the 1st inst., Messrs. Fraser and Co. state:—

The slight activity to which we alluded in our last circular has developed into an exceedingly strong market all round. Plantation rubber has advanced sharply, and rubber shares have seen substantial rises, especially among the sterling stocks, and though at the close they are easier, owing to profit-taking, London are strong buyers at rates slightly below the highest points touched during the week.

Rubber.—Latex has been done at 70s. 10.1-2d., Berrams 8s. 3d., Bukit Meritjams 4s., Batang Malakas 3s. 4.1-2d., Tabrans 70s. Allagars 6s. and these, with Lanadrons, which have been done as high as 5 guineas, Merlins 6s. 9d., Taipens 3s. and Castlefields 6s. 5-5d., constitute the more marked advances in the sterling shares. Buyers of Highlands have offered £5.18-1.1-2. Linggis 53s. and Malacca Ordinaries £12-6. In local shares the rise has not been so pronounced, though Singapore and Johore have been done at \$14, Ayer Panas \$7, United Singapore \$1.40 to \$1.80 and Sandycrofts \$23 to \$24. Baggownies have advanced to \$12 buyers.

Mining.—Owing to the activity in rubber shares, this section of the market has failed to attract attention.

General.—Straits Traders are steady at quotations and a small business has been done. Shell has been done at 94s. 6d. to 96s. 6d., and Cold Storages at \$31.50. Fraser and Neaves and Steamships are wanted at quotations.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE HONGKONG CLUB TOURNAMENT.

In spite of the unfavourable weather yesterday, two other games were played on the Cricket Ground, in the Hongkong Club lawn tennis tournament.

Major Palmer and Captain Crawford met Dr. Aubrey and Mr. H. R. Phillips and were defeated. They won the first set 6-4, but the following two were lost, after a tough struggle.

Messrs. R. Hancock and H. Hancock met Messrs. G. Hastings and E. R. Hallifax in the second round. The former pair were in good form and won easily, 8-6, 6-4.

THE CORONATION.

DEMAND FOR SEATS.

London, Jan. 21.—There is already a great demand for seats to view the royal procession on coronation day, June 22. Although the route of the procession was only announced last week, real estate agents, auctioneers and ticket agents in the West End have received urgent messages from all parts of the country inquiring for seats.

The prices asked for rooms range from 500 guineas to a figure which works out at about 5 guineas a seat, according to the accommodation. Single seats on grand stands and roofs in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly are being sold at 3 guineas each.

In a few weeks' time the coronation pageant will be the subject of keen speculation, which is likely to put the business of the Stock Exchange in the shade.

There are a large number of syndicates at work in London who are entering into negotiations with shopkeepers and those who have property on the route.

Some owners run the business by themselves, and an idea of the profits they can make may be gained when it is said that, for one window alone it is possible to receive \$5000 (gold) in fees.

WHAT SHANGHAI IS.

The proposal to establish a Supreme Court in each of the provinces of China is part of the general scheme for the modernisation of Chinese law and the practice of it. What made the suggestion of more than ordinary interest to us was the possibility that Shanghai might become the seat of one of the new establishments. That, however, has, we understand, been knocked on the head. Shanghai is an important place. The outer world knows that fact extremely well. Shanghai is the place from whence romantic telegrams are sent. It is the terminus of lines of steamers; the source of silk; the origin of tea; the exporter of straw-braid, and many other things. China, also, commercial China, that is to say, has no doubt as to the importance of Shanghai. Even official China knows of Shanghai, and treasures the knowledge too—as a place of safety in times of stress, veritable "City of Refuge." But beyond this, Shanghai is, officially, nothing but a vision city, of which the empire boasts no fewer than one thousand four hundred and seventy. It would be quite impossible, then, for Shanghai to be honoured to the extent of giving it a supreme court which presumably will go to the capital of the province.—"Shanghai Mercury."

RATIO MUTUA.

Coloured China Green Teas will not be admitted into the United States after May 1, 1911.

Scarce six revolving moons have passed—

Since from the Trans-Pacific strand
A swarm of tridal bees alit
Upon this milk and honeyed land.

Fair words they spoke and promised much.

They sang the praise of silk and tea.

"Trust us" they said "for all in all,

We'll show you reciprocity."

But quickly have they changed the time,

"No more we'll drink your poisoned fake

Oggypum, Prussian blue, dead leaves,

Thomuck and truck which now you make."

"For cycles three of Far Cathay

We've drunk your meretricious stuff,

And now we think it quite high time

To boldly cry, 'We've had enough.'"

John Chinaman makes soft reply,

"We thank you greatly, Uncle Sam,

Your business to Japan please take,

We care not one celestial iota."

Wye Kew in "N. C. D. News."

A Tehran telegram states that another political murder has been committed by some Russians in Persia.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The races for the Commodore's cups were sailed to-day. The Handicap Class started at 2 p.m., and the following yachts were expected to compete:

Dione, Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher; Iris, Commodore Eyres, R.N.; Erica, Mr. F. Smyth; Ada, Col. Chapman, Kathleen, Officers, R.E.; Colleen, Hon. H. E. Pollock; Dorothea, Messrs. Irving and Alabaster; Ayasha, Capt. Loring, R.G.A.

The course will be Stonecutters Island (port), North Fairway buoy (port).

The One Design Class started at 2.10, and the following were to compete. Course, Trocas Rock buoy (port), North Fairway buoy (port):—Haleyon, Mr. A. B. Rouse; Bonito, II, Mr. H. W. Bird; Ailen, Mr. P. S. Jameson; Dapline, Officers R.E.; A launch, Mr. R. Sutherland.

The first of a series of fine races for dinghies was also to be sailed. This is a new class, and six boats have been built in it by the following gentlemen:—Mr. R. F. Long, Mr. W. B. Marshall, Captain Arthur, Mr. O. B. Rome, Mr. A. L. Shields, Mr. L. F. Townsend.

To-morrow, the 12th instant, the 5th cruiser race will be sailed, starting at 10 a.m. from the Club House. The following boats will probably compete:—

Dalveen, Hon. Mr. H. Koswick; La Cigale, Mr. A. Buno; Aileen, Mr. A. Snowman; Clara, Mr. Jebson; Snipe, Hon. H. E. Pollock; Miranda, Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton; Dorothy, Capt. Lyndon; Eileen, Eng. Commander Lighton, R.N.; Tavy, Officers H.M.S. Tamar.

The course will be round Waglan Island (port), and finishing off police pier, Kowloon.

RUMOURED BOXERISM.

FAITH HEALERS.

Peking, March 5.—Nothing is officially known in Peking of the rumoured outbreak of Boxerism. The rumour probably emanates from the recent activities of the "Yellow Sky" sect, whose members professed immunity from and power to cure plague.

The sect was most active at Changchun, where certain Japanese, yielding to the solicitations of the leader, allowed an attempt to cure by the agency of mystic rites to be made. The death both of patient and practitioner ensued, entailing considerable discredit upon the sect, the members of which were dispersed.

Recent reports that poisoned wells caused the plague are attributed to the same sect, which, however, is not a menace with strong Government control.—"N. C. D. News."

LOG BOOK.

The German steamer Prometheus, from Shanghai for San Francisco, reported on arrival at that port having met with a succession of gales which terminated with a typhoon off the Japanese coast, during which one of her quarter boats was carried away. The French steamer Amiral Fouriehon, from Shanghai to San Francisco, reported on arrival that after leaving Yokohama she experienced a succession of S.W. gales with high mountainous sea, filling the decks to the rail and washing overboard everything movable on deck, stove in the port quarter boat, carried away the hand steering gear and did considerable damage about the decks.

The Chinese steamer Kiang-ching, which was reported recently as being at anchor off the White Dogs, near the Haitan Straits, in a disabled condition, her shaft being broken in the stern tube, will be towed to Hongkong by the C. M. str. Chiyeen, which vessel will also take the Kiang-ching's cargo on to Canton.

The Chinese steamer Singlee, formerly the Victoria, owned by Messrs. Bush Bros., of Newcastle, is now at Tunkadoo in the hands of the ship breakers. The German steamer Lyabolt, which was towed here last week from Tsingtao disabled, has also been taken to Tunkadoo and will meet the same fate as the Singlee.

A SHORT SERMON.

THE HIDDEN TALENT.

But he that had received one went and hid his lord's money.—St. Matthew, xiv, 18.

The religion of Jesus Christ teaches two things very clearly and plainly. One of these is the high need for making the best possible use of what is here given to us; the other is the wrongness of fear.

Both of these teachings are plainly set forth in the parable of the talents, wherein the servant who received but one piece of money, and when his lord returned had but the one piece to show, is cast out. And both of these teachings, which are among the most vital in the code of Christ, are needed by the men and women of this day and age, even more, perhaps, than they were when the Galilean was on earth.

For, our neglect of the talents given us, and our submission to fear are two of the greatest hindrances to the right progress of the race, and they breed so much sloth and so much discontent and disease that they are not only hindering the onward march of things spiritual and material, but are adding to this plague the horror of unhappiness.

As with the servant in the parable, so with us it is the presence of fear that leads us to the first step in the neglect of our talents—and talents do not necessarily refer to either ability or money. They may better be taken to include the whole range of human responsibilities. Each being is intrusted with some responsibility in this world, and for that each is answerable to his fellows and his God.

Yet how many of us, even when we see the piece of gold that is laid in our hands, go at once and dig a pit, and put it therein in order that we may be able to return it to the giver on his return—so that we may avoid the risk incident upon its use and the responsibility that would fall upon us did we not do so? It is this common story of the paragon man, that because of fear he hoards and finally hides.

But, assuming of us profess to be, with the armour of faith in a living and loving father, and supporters, as we say in sacred song, by a hand that never fails, it is still a fact—a staring, glaring fact—that we spend a good part of our time quivering with fear lest the day of reckoning come and we be found unable to meet our obligations to the giver of all things.

We seem to forget that the first characteristic of Nature is kindness, and that, therefore, whatever else God may or may not be, He is at least kind. We seem to forget that this Being in whom we trust and to whom we turn is certainly just, but that true justice has no need of money, being a divine combination of reason and love. Indeed, we seem to overlook the fact that fear is not only the most foolish and needless of all things, but the very opposite of what God himself is described as being, for God is love and, according to the Book, "perfect love casteth out fear."

But of this parable is the revelation of man's true place in the presence of his Creator. The "angelic guardians of fate" have for many hundreds of years been trying to impress upon us our more nothingness by constantly reminding us in their discourses and rituals of our weakness and utter helplessness, and our worm-like quality. All this has had the effect of placing men the more securely in the bondage of fear.

But here is a parable which emphasizes the trust in God in us. "There is a lord who is wonderfully displeased with his servant because that servant, through fear, dared not risk the lord's money in the dealings of the world. Would a lord who looked upon his servants as mere worms and worthless reprobates cast out any one of them for failing to use personal discretion in the manipulation of the talent intrusted to him?"

The light comes slowly, but it is surely dawning. Little by little we learn that it is only theology that tries to hold us down and shackle us with fear; that true religion uplifts and encourages us, giving us liberty in the full sense of the word and freeing us from the bondage of fear.

STRANGE BANK NOTES.

TALES OF LOVE AND SORROW.

"THE LAST OF THOUSANDS."

Tales of joy and sorrow, and perhaps oftener sorrow than joy, are woven round many a bank-note; and sometimes those who finger them are tempted, when in the mood, to write upon them some thought or reflection, which is superimposed in their minds at the moment. Thus it is that notes with curious indorsements often find their way to the "Old Lady of Threadneedle-street," as the Bank of England is called.

Here is a first sample, and there is something tragic about it. On the back of one was written:—"And this is the last—this poor rag! It glittered for an instant, and then—Hush, my soul! Be gone, thou vain regret! I have sowed, and I must reap!" One can almost guess the story.

Another indorsement, indicating a similar tale of woe, reads thus:—"Did this world ever know a man to be blessed in the inheritance of a princely fortune, I wonder? This £10 note is the last of thousands of the same denomination left me by a father who had saved all his life to win the store. Go, miserable remnant, and with this parting I begin the world anew! Go! give me strength to help myself!"

On the back of another note, also a "tamer," a rather pretty thought was expressed in verse, as follows:—

"Ah! Who can tell with clear account,

The ebbing of the glass,

When all its suns are diamond sparks

That glitter as they pass?"

Whatever may have been the record of the holder of a £5 note—and it evidently was not a perfect one—he seems to have had some good in him, for on it he made this indorsement:—"Good-bye, thou tantalizing child of this Threadneedle-street Dame! Thou pratest the first debt I have honestly paid for a year—a debt for a few poor luxuries furnished to miserable me in prison. Go! Tell to the world that, though hand and foot, the transgressor shall not go unpunished!"

This "good-bye" feeling often seems to be entertained when the notes are parted with. Perhaps many a reader has experienced it. Another one began in this way, and then continued:—"Thou wert the first I ever owned, and the last I shall ever truly love, for none other can bring that throbbing of the breast as when I first fingered thee, and there all the riches that thou couldst forever mine. Mine! I swore thou shouldst never leave me; but times, alas, are hard, and, loved one, thou must go!"

There is nothing like a calm and philosophic view of possibilities and probabilities, and so evidently thought this quondam owner of a note, who was also a bit of a wag into the bargain, for he indorsed it with this verse:—

Your presence makes me jump for joy;

But joy soon turns to sorrow;

And, ten to one, methinks that I

Shall change my note to-morrow.

But it is not the sorrowful note that is always struck; and our last example conjures up in our minds visions of love, courtship, and a marriage soon to follow. The story reads:—"Dear one, member of a noble race, I part with thy company with reluctance, and yet with gladness, too; for thou art a sacrifice to the altar of love and beauty. With out thy kindness and assistance the happiness of this world would not have been for me. Friend, farewell, and in new homes still think that the yellow gleamers for which thou once wore a chain did buy the first pledges of love which thy owners gave to his bride to be."

Bukit Tambun Gosong Plantations will shortly be floated in London with a capital of £75,000; of this £60,000 will be issued. The property is in the province near the Perak border and consists of 1,700 acres, of which nearly 800 are planted and 300 are in full bearing.

THE LOST ART OF CONVERSATION.

CAN IT BE REVIVED?

A cynic once declared that a reputation for being a brilliant conversationalist was best obtained by cultivating the art of being a good listener. There was a good deal of truth in the dictum. Has not a bore been defined as "One who talks about himself when you want to talk about yourself?" But you cannot listen intelligently unless you can also talk intelligently, and—so was an expressive vulgarism—"keep the ball rolling." A platitude at the right moment is worth a flow of reported which comes too late. I never hear women deplore the tiresomeness of the average "Athome" without regretting that the art of conversation should be so evidently lost, for, if it were not so, the gathering together of half-a-dozen women might be not only enjoyable but refreshing.

In the days we all have ideas; the difficulty is to express them so that they shall stimulate instead of stultify. The clever woman who gives an opinion as though her verdict were absolute and final is far worse than the dull woman in whose mental horizon is bounded by the three D's: drows, domestic, and disease.

The woman who will take the trouble to acquire the art of conversing, will soon find others eager to emulate her success. I have known a whole village, wont to lament its dulness, transformed by the advent of one woman with ideas, and the ability to strike sparks from other people's anvils as well.

THE BASIS OF CONVERSATION.

The subjects of interesting conversation are, of course, multiplied by increased knowledge of books, of the world, of men and women, music, art, and travel. One should be familiar with the current news of the day and the topics occupying public attention, with the names and authors of the new books, and be able to say something worth hearing about what one has read and heard. Many get no further in speaking of a book than that it is dull or interesting. Others give in a few words what seem to be its central ideas, its characteristics, the time and scene of its action, quoting, perhaps, some sentiment that has impressed or witticism that has pleased.

Conversation may become the centre around which one's reading and information are grouped. The habit of memorizing with a definite aim in view and the consciousness of having something to say, give a sense of power. Practice arouses and strengthens the habit of ready selection and quick and apt application.

CONVERSATIONAL PITFALLS.

Do not, however, be too serious. It is true that some one has said, "Those who run after wit are apt to catch nonsense," but, after all, a little nonsense is not a bad sauce to a good deal of sense.

Women as a rule should avoid serious argument with another woman. Only a few of our sex are able to hold fast to an opinion without becoming irritable. It is better to preface debatable remarks with "It seems to me" or "Well, I think—but, of course, it's a personal opinion," than to hurl a hard fact in the face of your opponent.

A wide choice of words is a great help towards becoming a social power, and a course of solid reading is the best way in which to acquire an extensive vocabulary. It is not, of course, desirable—and it shows a lack of good breeding—to flout one's achievements in this direction in people's faces. Solid reading should be undertaken chiefly because the mind grows shallow when occupied with trivialities, while true culture carries with it an atmosphere of breadth and invigoration.

The mortality returns for Singapore, issued by the Registrar of Births and Deaths, show that during the week ending February 25, there were 193 deaths, giving a ratio per mille of population of 35.32.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE UNSEEN.

WONDERS OF THE LATEST CAMERA TRIUMPHS.

BY R. CHILD BAYLEY (EDITOR OF "PHOTOGRAPHY AND FOCUS.")

Photography may be counted upon to provide some quite sensational departures every few years. The "instantaneous process," as it used to be called; the hand camera, X-ray photography, astronomical photography—which remains to this day by far the most remarkable achievement of the dry plate—the autochrome and other colour plates, and now—the elimination of time itself.

It seems startling, but that is what the latest applications of the kinematograph amount to. "The quickness of the hand deceives the eye," says the conjurer; no quickness, not even that of a rifle bullet, deceives the plate. A flash, a bang, a little hold, and the bullet has sped; the eye can see no more; but the kinematograph catches the bullet, and compels it to perform deliberately so that every stage of progress can be watched.

Or instead of photographing the pictures quickly, and looking at them slowly, we may do the opposite. A shrub may be photographed, every hour during a whole season, and the pictures shown in a minute or two. Its growth is then rapidly summarized. A branch is viewed growing as rapidly as a man extends his arm, buds appear, expand, open into flowers, and fall, very much like people coming out of their homes and dispersing. Such a picture gives a far more perfect idea of the action than can be got by watching the actual plant, where the movement is so slow that difference from one day to the next are hard to detect.

But the opposite of this is still stranger. A whole series of pictures can be obtained during an operation that is itself so sudden as to be considered instantaneous, and they may then be shown so slowly that each successive stage can be watched, and its connection with what has gone before and what is to follow it clearly seen. It is to gunnery and the study of projectiles that this latest method has been applied, but as time goes on it is certain to be applied in many other lines.

PICTURES IN 1-5000TH OF A SECOND.

Dr. Czanz, of the Military Academy at Berlin, has invented a kinematograph which can make four hundred separate pictures between the first and second shots from such a quick-firing pistol as was used in the Stepany and Houndsditch affairs. The interval between each picture in this apparatus is only the one five-thousandth part of a second. A very striking example of the power of the apparatus shows a bullet fired at a bladder of water that is hung on a string. The eye only sees a little smoke from the pistol, and a couple of holes in the bladder from which the water runs; but when this is kinematographed and the film is shown slowly a very interesting series of operations can be watched.

First we see the bullet approaching—it is travelling at a thousand feet a second, but it seems to move quite deliberately. In front of it, and extending a long way above and below it, is a dim line, bent sharply immediately before the bullet. A bullet can no more pass through air than a vessel can through water without making a wave, and this is the air wave. It is made visible on account of its different density, just as we see the waves in air above a chimney or over hot ground.

Behind the bullet come scattered grains of the powder that have not been burnt, and travelling more slowly still comes the vapour. The bullet enters the bladder and disappears inside, a little water spouting out of the hole it makes. Then it reaches the other side, but it no longer enters through at once, as it did when the bladder was intact, but by the water. Something like a finger seems to push the bladder outwards into a long tube; then the tube opens and lets out the bullet, which gradually travels away. The tube does not at once collapse, its form is maintained by the stream of water which follows the projectile.

A RECORD OF INVISIBLE THINGS.

Here are a cycle of operations the unaided eye could no more see than it could see a bacillus, or the canals of Mars. Professor Worthington, in his lectures at the Royal Institution, has in the same way shown the successive stages of the result of dropping a little of one liquid into another.

These marvels of instantaneous photography are due to improvement on three lines. One of these is in the gradual but steady speeding up of the photographic plate. Here are the exposures that would be given at different dates for portraits in exceptionally good light:—

1839. Talbotype and daguerotype, 30 minutes.

1842. Improved daguerotype, 2 minutes.

1851. The first wet plates, 15 seconds.

1880. Early gelatin plates, 1-2 seconds.

1910. Modern dry plates, 1-10 seconds.

The modern lenses let much more light through than most of the old ones, and that again helps to shorten the time; but the greatest help of all in the case of these extraordinarily fast exposures is the electric spark.

Not only does this give a very powerful light, but it allows the time and duration of that light to be controlled. The flying bullet presses its own button. The plate is not in a camera, but is fastened up in a perfectly dark room, some of the plates used for projectile work being over 2 ft. long. The front of the plate in the path of the bullet, while on the other side is a spark-gap, across which at a predetermined moment, the bullet causes a spark to jump. The three-millionth part of a second is the calculated duration of the spark, which thus not only serves as the light, but acts like the shutter of the camera.

Recording things that are too small to see, too faint to see, too quick or too slow to see, it is hard to set a limit on the powers of the camera; but we seem only to have touched the fringe of its capabilities.

BIG FEET.

The average size of women's feet is gradually growing larger. That is especially the case with ourselves, in whom the feminine attachment to cycling, outdoor sports, and exercise is more general than it is in other countries, and there seems some danger of our being criticised by the women of other nations for the size of our feet. From the time of Adam and Eve it has been the universal custom to mock at people with abnormally large feet. From that danger we have been rescued by some aristocratic ladies of Munich, who have started a society known as *Grosse Fusse, or Big Feet*, with the object of spreading the doctrine that big feet are not only healthy and usual, but also beautiful. We have all heard of the fox who having lost his tail, tried to get all the other foxes to disown with tails, but that is an unworthy idea, and we ought to be grateful to these Munich ladies for popularising the notion that there is nothing derogatory in requiring larger footwear, and that this changing state of things is common to the women of all nations.

A KITCHENER STORY.

There has been a good deal of gossip at one time and another as to Lord Kitchener's views on marriage for soldiers. He would not have a married officer on his staff in Egypt, but the fact that he was "best man" to his friend, General Sir Archibald Hunter, a little while ago, seems to prove that his objections are not insuperable. Lord Kitchener is sixty years of age, and the circumstance of his being still a bachelor has led a lot of people to call him a woman later. He himself tells the story of an encounter which he once had with a young lady. It was in India, and a tangle party had been arranged, at which the greater part of the officers had promised to play. Then, to the general consternation of all, Lord Kitchener ordered a parade of the entire garrison on the very day appointed for tennis.

"Have you forgotten the tennis party?" the young lady asked him. "Not in the least," was the grim reply. "Well, then," retorted the girl in extreme indignation, "I think you're a perfect beast!"

SUPERFLUOUS WOMEN TO DISAPPEAR.

NATURE REDRESSING THE BALANCE OF THE SEXES.

Recently the "Morning Leader" told of the demand of Canada for brides, and of the eager response which is being made thereto. The cause of that response is not far to seek: while the distant parts of the earth have many men and few women, the reverse is the case in England. Even the music halls have made note of the fact, and the joke about the numerical inequality of the sexes (not expressed quite like that) is already stale in those haunts of humour.

Now, it appears, the boom is about to wane, for Dr. E. J. Ewart, writing in "Nature," comes to the conclusion that various forces are operating to restore the numerical equality of the sexes. In his own words—

"We may possibly look upon ourselves at the present moment as being at the zenith of a female oscillation, and as time progresses help probably by a saving of infantile life, a more numerical equality of sex will be established."

THE SURPLUS OF WOMEN.

Here is an interesting statement of the present position of the sex balance.

At birth, the ratio of males to females is about 1,030 to 2,000; at the fifth year, owing to deaths among the males, the balance is equal; from the fifth to the 15th year, the mortality among the females is slightly higher than among the males, but from that time onwards the females relatively increase.

The result is a surplus of women for whom there are not enough husbands to go round; and it is because these superfluous women naturally direct their energies into other spheres that (according to Dr. Ewart) we have witnessed the great outburst of feminine activity in politics.

The agitation is no new one, according to the doctor, and apparently is dependent for its strength and virility on the relative numbers of the sexes. If the present female oscillation has not yet reached its zenith the agitation will continue; if the reverse is happening, as there is reason to believe to be the case, then the present movement, after certain bursts of rejuvenescence, should slowly subside, to be again resurrected at some future epoch in the history of the world. That is Dr. Ewart's theory.

Few theories seem better calculated than this to encourage the earnest suffragist, and it will be prudent to hasten away from it to the less dangerous consideration of Dr. Ewart's reasons for supposing that "the female oscillation has reached its zenith."

He produces figures showing that young mothers, of ages below 30, have more girl than boy children, but that in their maturer years the births show a preponderance of boys. In other words, the younger the mother the more likely are her children to be girls.

This, as Dr. Ewart argues, provides the clue to the "self-regulating balance" by which nature adjusts these numerical differences.

WHERE EDUCATION COMES.

For when women are in the majority, as at present, they are in less demand for wives and marry at more mature ages—the result being that there are more baby boys than girls, and a consequent adjustment of the sex balance in the next generation. The tendency is enhanced by the effect of modern education, which is all in the direction of deferring the age of marriage.

Dr. Ewart thinks that the relationship of the age of the father to the sex of the child is much the same as the mother, and where disparity in age occurs the influence may neutralise each other, so that with a mother of about 30, the chance of a boy or a girl should be about as equal as nature can make such a problem.

The marriage age is steadily rising, and Dr. Ewart adds the opinion that an average marriage age of between 27 and 28 "should produce a population in which the males are at all periods in excess of the females." And then the "superfluous woman" would be a dream of the past.

"THE CONFLICT OF COLOUR."

Readers of the books by Putham Woole can fairly guess what his views will be on this subject, the subtitle of which is "The Threatened Upheaval Throughout the World." It is difficult to give a brief expression of the author's views, but many of his opinions as expressed in this volume are terrifying. Much of the book has appeared as articles in magazines, so some readers are already half familiar with it. The author has lived in the orient so long that he writes with a keen and sympathetic insight into all the problems. Like most thinking people of today he knows that the greatest harm has been and is done by the missionaries, and he reminds his readers that the present faith of the Chinese is better adapted to them than Christianity and that Confucius' teachings had been accepted long before Christianity was heard of. Also he takes occasion to say that it is the height of egotism to dare to suggest that our religion is one whit better than other religions in various parts of the world.

It is generally accepted now by people who have made a study of the subject that, roughly speaking, the black race doubles its numbers in 40 years, the yellow race in 60 years and the white race in 80 years. This increase in numbers, combined with the increase in knowledge, largely caused by missionary religious teaching, is the cause for alarm. The prediction, in brief, is that the black, brown and yellow races will combine and rise up against the whites.

Mr. Woole makes a strong argument for his case, but himself admits that extraneous circumstances may alter the events. At any rate the white race will conquer in the end. He says: "To-day the mastery of the world belongs to those who best follow the laws of common sense. Political justice, in the place of abstract maxims; a real comprehension of the historical aspect of each problem, instead of traditional prejudices; a ceaseless determination to find permanent and not temporary solutions—these are the aims required of intelligent men."

Mr. Woole then discusses the yellow world of Asia, its religion, its impulses and growth as regulated by climatic conditions, and compares the relative standing of China and Japan as world powers. Chapter 3 deals with the brown world, treating that immense and tangled subject in as lucid a manner as possible in the pages devoted to it. In chapter 4 we are confronted with the black problem.

Mr. Woole says the "negro must be conquered to improve, and the only man who can really conquer and improve him in his African home seems to be the Arab." Taking into consideration these various powers as arrayed against the white man, Mr. Woole concludes by stating that the openness of mind as well as the frankness and moral courage with which Americans view past issues gives promise of great possibilities when the real and inevitable colour crisis shall arrive, on the solution of which may be built, if rightly handled, the greatest edifice the world has ever seen.

THE BLACK CAP.

There has recently in England been some discussion as to the donning of "the black cap" by Judges in passing the sentence of death. The exact origin of the "cap" has been the subject of a good deal of controversy, though the "Law Journal" holds that it is associated with the Order of the Coif. Lord Campbell in his "Lives of Chief Justices," writes:—

"It was to conceal the want of the clerical tonsure that the Serjeants-at-Law, who soon monopolised the practice of the Court of Common Pleas, adopted the coif, a black velvet cap, which became the badge of their order."

In the middle of the seventeenth century, the Common Law Judges adhered to their coifs, or black cloth caps, which they still put on when they passed sentence of death. Sergeant Pulling, more modestly as an antiquary dandy, emphatically in his "Order of the Coif," that the black cap was the coif.

[SPECIAL ARTICLE.]

DREAMS OF WEALTH.

It is always a lively pleasure for the purely imaginative person, that is the person without sufficient imagination or opportunity to engage in commercial pursuits, to attempt continually to change the map of his habitation by suggesting new vents for industrial energy. Jules Verne was such a person; Mr. H. G. Wells is another, while Edison combines with commercial acumen the dreamlike capacity of the other two. It is a harmless pastime, this playing with rose-coloured spectacles, and it has even been known to bring myriads of bread and butter to those who enjoy it. I am a devotee to it myself, as well as to the paper and pencil, and since Hongkong has now the honour of sheltering me I insist on looking at the Island of Fragrant Stream through rose-coloured glasses. Rose-coloured is not perhaps the best term to use to turn, as I would do, one or twenty or even all of those sweet-smelling riddles into the moving spirit of an electric power-house would not be regarded generally as exactly romantic. Still, the fact remains that to me in an industrial age and that the most picturesque thing on earth to-day is a highly powered engine. I would like to see a lot of engines in Hongkong, I would like to see them dotted about among the hills making paper and cloth and matches and cigarettes for numerous companies, who annually, with placid smiles, would listen to the well-worn phrase: "That is all, the business, gentlemen, thank you, dividend warrants, please."

Kowloon might harbor a paper mill or two. They are growing papyrus on the streams of Egypt to-day to feed such institutions. The Manchurian grain, I believe, is not unlike it; and a bold experiment might be crowned with success. I believe that kauling fibre would be as suitable for the purpose as papyrus fibre and quite as cheap. It grows in great luxuriance, is strong and hardy and does not need much attention. Its general use is manifold, since it serves as fuel, dress, fuel, fishing nets, umbrellas, rain-coats, umbrellas, and house-roofs. Kowloon, green and red and black with kauling, and with the hum of mills, would be a delightful place to contemplate, from the higher levels.

Then there are matches. We have a local factory, but thousands of boxes of these useful little articles are imported from Japan. There must be places in the Territories, when seen through rose-coloured glasses, large enough to accommodate timber, sufficient for the use of a match-producing firm. We certainly should not be dependent on our north-eastern neighbors for such large quantities.

It is to be feared, indeed, that there are several commercial vacancies that might be filled. A vacuum cleaner company, for instance, would be a boon. The colony would be greatly improved by the establishment of such an institution. In fact, there are many ways in which a dreamer might picture the life of the Colony vitalized, commercially. And anyway no city three hundred square miles of territory is a very large place in which to dream.

THE PROFITS OF AVIATION.

According to the Paris "Figaro," the aviators named below won in aviation meetings, prize contests and special performances, between August, 1909, and the first of October, 1910, approximately the sums (gold) which are printed after their respective names: Louis Blériot, \$82,000; Hubert Latham, Morano, Rougier, \$52,000; Chavez, \$49,000; Graham White, \$38,000; Alfred Leblanc, \$33,000; Henry Farman, \$23,000; Dickson, \$17,000; Glenn Curtiss, \$16,500; Comte de Lambert, \$12,500; Hamilton, \$10,000; Johnston, \$9,500; Louis Bleriot, \$8,500; J. de Lesseps, \$2,700.

Eight aviators won more than \$20,000 each; 21 won more than \$10,000; 30 won more than \$5,000; 54 won more than \$2,000. Santos-Dumont won only \$300, Delagrange, \$140, and Capt. Forber, \$40. Among the "avi-

trousers" the Baron de Laroche distinguished himself by winning the ladies' prize of \$1,000 at Rheims. These sums do not include payments fixed by private contract at some meetings and exhibitions.

French aviation experts aver that the moment of a crisis in that profession has been reached. This is partly due to the many recent fatalities among flying men, but more largely, they say, to the fact that flying for amusement of the public no longer promises adequate rewards. The competition for prizes is too keen and is shared by too many aviators.

"As a sport," says a French expert, "aviation must soon be a thing of the past. It must now enter upon a new era, that of practical flying."

Two important concerns in France which build aeroplanes recently dismissed 122 workmen because the demand for machines for sporting use had fallen off.

There are 17 firms of aeroplane builders in France and already 8 in Germany. During August alone in France 45,000 kilometers were flown in races, and 25,000 across country.

According to George S. Bliss, chief of the United States weather bureau at Philadelphia, J. Armstrong Drexel rose to a height of 9,897 feet in his flight to make a new world's altitude record for aeroplanes in Philadelphia on November 23.

FAR EASTERN ASSOCIATION OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

The second biennial congress of this association will be held in Hongkong from Saturday, January 20th, to Saturday, January 27th, 1911. The association is an international one, formed to promote the science and art of tropical medicine in the Far East. The fortnightly French mail steamer from Ceylon, Singapore and Saigon is due to arrive in Hongkong on Tuesday or Wednesday, January 16th or 17th, and the fortnightly English (P. & O.) mail steamer from Ceylon, Penang and Singapore is due to arrive on Friday, January 19th, while there are several mail steamers arriving in Hongkong each week from the North.

Saturday, January 20th, will be devoted to the reception of official delegates and visitors, leaving the whole of the following week for the scientific work of the congress.

A scientific committee has been appointed consisting of:—Col. W. G. Ballard, C.M.G., M.B., P.M.O., Chairman. Deputy Inspector General J. L. Barrington, R.N. Charles Forsyth, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Edin). Oskar Muller, M.D. (Munich). E. Osmond Steadman, M.D. (Lond). To classify the papers which are offered, so as to give, as far as possible, a day to each of the following groups of subjects:—

Protozoology—Helminthology. Cholera—Plague—Leptosy—Tuberculosis. Tropical Fevers including Malaria—Beriberi—Dysentery. Surgery—Obstetrics—Infantile Diseases. Climate—Hygiene—Sanitation.

A NEW YELLOW PERIL.

Speaking in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last month on "A New Far East and a New America," the Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Smith, who is regarded as one of the most distinguished missionaries who have ever served on the American Board of Foreign Missions, stated that to his mind the great overflood of civilization is going on in the Far East will result sooner or later in an overwhelming of Europe in civilization by the Asiatics unless the Europeans and Americans become more active in assuming the upper hand in the affairs of China.

"Four times have the Asiatics invaded Europe," he said. "The first time they will come to stay unless something is done now to prevent the further stirring up of Oriental ambition."

Dr. Smith stated that Japan is gradually assuming the upper hand throughout Asia, and that it is her purpose to control absolutely. When this has been done by the Japanese, he added, there is little doubt that the inhabitants of China and Japan will consoce, and then the invasion of Europe and later of America will take place.

THE TYPHOON.

First a squall and a downpour; a heavy gale. Driving rain-drops before it that sting like hail.

Then the storm grows to hurricane force, and soon there'll be terror and death in thy path, typhoon!

Look! the storm, like a monster unchained, set free, strikes the huts of the natives along the sea.

With a shrieking of demons, a thunderous roar, wrenching loose here a shutter and there a door.

Till the houses are wrecks, with the frame stripped bare, and a desolate waste lie the gardens fair!

Through the thickening drizzle and smoky spume like giant specters the ships in the harbour loom.

See that stammer! she tugs at her anchor-chains. Till there is not a plate nor a rivet but shivers!

Watch the seas as they break over stern and bow! In a smother of foam she has vanished now!

But she looms up again through the driving rain; What a challenge of man to the hurricane!

With the wind-driven smoke swirling round her stack, like a widow's veil, shrouding her in black.

There's a jumble of wreckage along the shore; Here a water-logged boat; there a shattered spar;

And a tangle of cordage, a broken mast That the waves on the sand over yonder cast.

Tell a story of shipwreck and loss at sea, Speak of bodies destroyed and of souls set free.

There'll be weeping of widows and orphans soon O'er thy harvest, thou slayer of men, typhoon!

Miramonte.

MATCH TRICK.

This is a contest for two persons. Fourteen matches are put on the table. Each player, drawing by turns, may take from the pile one, two or three matches, never more than three. The idea is to make your rival pick up the last match. The player who understands the game has merely to remember two things: first, that he must get the fifth match drawn; and second, that his next draw, after he gets the fifth match, enables him to leave five on the table. When, then, his competitor picks up one, two or three, he coolly draws from the table all but one, leaving that for his defeated rival.

Suppose that A, who knows the trick, and B, who does not, are playing. A starts off. In order to make sure that he will get the fifth match, he takes only one on his first draw. Whatever number B takes on his first draw, A will get the fifth match on his second draw. Then, when his third draw comes, he can pick up all but five, thus on his next draw forcing B to pick up the last. It will do B little good, to have the first draw. He knows neither that he must get the fifth match on his second draw nor that he must leave five down the second draw from the last, and so is pretty sure to leave the way open for A to apply his knowledge of the trick.

COUNTING THE STARS.

In England Mr. F. A. Bellamy, first assistant at the University Observatory, Oxford, lecturing in the theatre of the Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, said it was a great fallacy for people to talk of seeing thousands or millions of stars. There were, it was true, over 5000 stars visible to the naked eye, but owing to the movement of the earth the greatest number that could be discerned on the clearest night without the aid of a telescope was only about 1700.

It would be impossible to determine definitely the total number of stars in the universe until all the observatories had completed their surveys of the sections allotted to them by the International Conference in Paris in 1889, but he thought a thousand millions might be somewhere near the mark.

HANDS ACROSS THE NORTH SEA.

BISHOP'S DENUNCIATION OF ARMAMENTS.

With the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, an important meeting in connection with the Associated Councils of Churches in the British and German Empires for fostering friendly relations between the British and German peoples was held in the smaller Queen's Hall last month. The movement for the outstretched hand of reconciliation approved of the late King Edward and the German Emperor, and the two German delegates were received by King George at St. James's Palace.

The Primate, in opening the proceedings, said they existed as an association of men who believed in the power of the Holy Spirit of God to vivify in them as Christians the spirit of Christian brotherhood. They wished each of the two great nations to have as its centre a solid corps of men and women thus vivified. They believed that in that way they would bring about what would make the bare possibility of war or the spirit and tone which gave rise to war first unlikely, then difficult, and finally quite impossible. (Cheers.)

GERMANS WISH FOR PEACE.

Dr. Spiecker said there was no doubt that notwithstanding the great armaments on land and sea which the Government of his country maintained, not only for the defence of commerce but for the physical training of young people, the German people had no greater desire than to live in peace with all its neighbours, and especially with their British neighbours, with whom they thought themselves connected by enormous ties—ties of religious feeling, commercial enterprise, and of blood. (Cheers.)

Prof. Harnack said the spirit of respect and of admiration, of friendship and of peace which animated himself in relation to the English people, permeated all the German nation. All of them wished peace. But the wish alone did not produce this priceless treasure, and the wish alone was not able to preserve it. Peace was a fruit, and fruits were harvested only when good seed had been sown, and the young plants tended, until they had yielded their produce. Rightly then the United Committees of the Churches of Britain and Germany called themselves not committees for the fostering of peace, but committees for the fostering of friendly relations between the two peoples.

Germans were bound to the English by blood relationship, by a national culture essentially the same amidst all differences, and for centuries past by a vast interchange of thoughts and resources.

On the marble walls of their houses let no spider hang her dirty web of envy, and let no knife be permitted to disturb by provocative words the rivalry of worthy labour. (Cheers.)

SCANDALOUS AND PORTENTOUS.

The Bishop of Southwark, in moving a resolution approving the constitution and rules of the association, said he thought the armaments which were being maintained with a portentous and scandalous fact. They ought to be ashamed in the sight of heaven and before men that when the progress of which they were always talking so much had gone so far this should be part of the upshot and result.

They were there to express the opinion that these armaments were a strain under which the well-being of every nation of Europe quaked, and shivered, that they made a strain on every home, and were part of that ground the fire of the poor. (Hear, hear.) It almost amounted to this, that they were for overhauling their fists in one another's faces. So at least many of them thought. They desired to hold out not this mailed fist but the open hand with the warm grip and build up that larger and better life in which the glories of patriotism should be found compatible with glories greater still—loyalty to the whole destiny of humanity. (Cheers.)

COLONIAL LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. T. Fisher Unwin is publishing in his Colonial Library a new volume entitled "Widdershins" by Oliver Onions, author of "Little Devil Doubt" and "The Exception." It is a collection of ghost stories which are praised by the London "Standard" as being the first "deliberately satisfactory and solid" work which Mr. Onions has given us. The tales are all written with a fine sense of the beauty of words, and they are full of that spirit that is up on Mr. Onions's title-page "From Ghosts, Ghouls, and long-legged Boastings and Things that go Bump in the night—Good Lord, deliver us!"

Mr. Unwin is publishing in his Colonial Library a "first novel" which is likely to attract considerable attention. The title is "The Passionate Elopement" and the author Mr. Compton Mackenzie. It is an attempt to reproduce the life of an inland spa in the days of hoops, sedan-chairs, powder, patches, and quadrille. The author has a charming captivating humour, and those who like good reading and a faithful picture of the England of Sheridan's days will find "The Passionate Elopement" much to their taste.

A new addition to Unwin's Colonial Library is Mr. Bernard Capes's story "Gilead Balm." Knight Errant—his Adventures in "Search of the Truth." It is an ingeniously conceived story. The hero is a young Government clerk of philanthropic predilections, who always reads the "Daily Post" for the sake of its Agony Column. He used to speculate upon the manner in which he would respond to the innumerable appeals for help advertised, should Destiny ever put it in his power to do so. And Destiny actually answered by bestowing upon him a colossal and quite unlooked-for fortune. Thereafter he was enabled to indulge his desire, his strange experiences during the process being here recorded. The book is essentially one of adventure.

RUBBER SHARES.

FEBRUARY RETURNS.

Bukit Lintang—6,000 lb. Pegoh Estate—6,400 lb. Changkat Salak Rubber and Tin, Ltd.—2,280 lb. The amount collected in January, was 2,155 lb., and the total amount collected since tapping was commenced in March, 1910, is 19,044 lb. Mount Austin (Johore) Rubber Estates—5,100 lb. Pandan (Johore) Rubber Estates—1,500 lb. Malakoff Rubber Co., Ltd.—2,475 lb. Klang—11,230 lb. Skelford—11,300 lb. Kampong Kuantan—3,000 lb. Harpenden—18,221 lb. Changkat Sordang Estates—Being the first month of the second financial year, 1,457 lb. Linggi—81,500 lb., making a total of 166,500 lb. for the first two months of the company's financial year. The figures for the corresponding periods of last year were:—February 57,500 lb., first two months 115,500 lb. Singapore Para Rubber Estates, Ltd.—5,500 lb. Allagar Estate—4,225 lb. Landerdale—5,084 lb. Caledonia—20,500 lb. Tali Ayer—15,600 lb. Stratunashie—2,009 lb. Gelong—41,000 lb. Nova Scotia—21,500 lb. Habana—25,000 lb. Hai Kee—1,470 lb. Batak Rabbit—2,470.

TELEGRAPHIC SHORT-HAND.

Some interesting and successful experiments of a new system of telegraphic shorthand have lately been made by the Imperial Press Association which will go far to solve the problem of a cheap news service, of which more especially the Colonies are so much in need.

Some wonderful results have been obtained in the tests made. A verbatim message of one hundred words was despatched in the short sentence of 10 words, and a race meeting (consisting of six races and 56 runners), giving the results, placed horses, jockeys, betting, and the descriptions of the races was given in 21 words, while 22 difficult changes in stock quotations were condensed into two words.

Intimations.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	Every 10 min.
7.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	10 min.
8.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	10 min.
8.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	10 min.
9.00 a.m.	12.00 noon	10 min.
9.30 a.m.	12.30 noon	10 min.
10.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	10 min.
10.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	10 min.
11.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	10 min.
11.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	10 min.
12.00 noon	3.00 p.m.	10 min.
12.30 noon	3.30 p.m.	10 min.
1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	10 min.
1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	10 min.
2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	10 min.
2.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	30 min.
9.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	15 min.
10.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	10 min.
10.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	10 min.
11.00 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	10 min.
11.30 a.m.	12.00 noon	10 min.
12.00 noon	1.00 p.m.	10 min.
1.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	10 min.
2.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	10 min.
3.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	10 min.
4.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	10 min.
5.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	10 min.
6.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	10 min.
7.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	10 min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 1st April, 1909.

OSMAN & CASUM,

1 & 3 D'AGUIAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED

Ladies' Trimmed and

Untrimmed

HATS, RIBBONS,

FLOWERS

& FEATHERS

MUSLIN & FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES

a specialty.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES

and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Sample on application.

Cost Port Orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 6th Sep., 1910. [15]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.

司公隆廣李

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART

DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened the

FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 53, Des Voeux Road Central,

The only Shop in Hongkong with

this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS

FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any quantity required.

Have been patronized by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that

Mr. LI KWONG LOONG

has furnished the Annex to our

Dispensary and given us every

satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. Watson & Co.

12th May, 1911.

ORDERS punctually attended to

and CHARGES not too great.

BY INSPECTION INVITE.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1910.

To Let.

TO LET AT ONCE.

STORE opposite Post Office, Fokler Street, size 22 ft. by 86 ft. Rent \$200. Write.

B. F. TELEGRAPH. Hongkong, 8th Mar., 1911. [190]

TO LET.

A SMALL STORE next door to No. 2a, Corner of D'Aguilar Street, from To-day.

Apply—

YEN YEE & CO.

Hair Dressing Saloon.

Hongkong, 7th Mar., 1911. [190]

TO LET.

"NORMAN COTTAGE" No. 2 Peak Road, 10-Roomed House, Electric Light, Hot and Cold Water, Stables.

Apply to—

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

6, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 21st Feb., 1911. [191]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Buildings, 4th Floor.

AN OFFICE on 1st Floor, 16, Des Voeux Road Central.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRINCE STREET.

A HOUSE IN WONG-KAI-CHONG Road.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS

East corner of Observatory

Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS

joining the new Seamen's

Institute, Prince East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND

INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO.,

LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1911. [189]

TO LET FURNISHED.

"LEWKNOR" No. 116, PLANTATION ROAD, Peak, from April 15th next.

Apply—

M. V. STADE.

Prince's Buildings.

Hongkong, 25th Jan., 1911. [181]

TO LET.

ODOWN No. 54, Duddell Street.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND

THE PLAGUE.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Peking, March 6.—The Government is in agreement with the suggestion made by the Shanghai authorities that passengers who have obtained certificates of health at Tientsin, Tairon and Chinwangtao should not be detained at southern ports after an inspection.

THE KOREAN FRONTIER.

The Chinese and Japanese authorities have agreed to the institution of plague measures on the Korean frontier on terms of perfect reciprocity.

[We understand that the Plague Prevention Committee has decided, in view of the apparent cessation of plague at Tairon, to declare it a non-infected port, on the understanding that certain precautionary measures are adopted. Tientsin and Chinwangtao are to be similarly treated. Passengers are to undergo surveillance for five days in an isolation hospital before embarking and to obtain a certificate of health. On arrival at Wonsung there is to be an examination and, if the passengers are found in good health, the steamer is to be permitted to proceed without entering quarantine.—E. L. "N. C. D. News."]

LLOYD'S REGISTER.

VESSELS ADDED DURING YEAR 1910.

Lloyd's Register of Shipping states:—The total addition of steam tonnage during the year has been 995,342 tons gross; and of sailing tonnage, 21,477 tons gross; or, in all, 1,016,819 tons gross.

Of the tonnage added to the Register nearly 95 per cent. consists of new vessels, practically all built in the United Kingdom. The largest item among the other additions to the Register are those of vessels bought from foreign countries for the United Kingdom, viz., 53,675 tons.

The gross deduction of steam tonnage from the Register amounts to 734,910 tons; and, of sailing tonnage, 222,740 tons; or, in all, to 957,650 tons. Of the steam tonnage, nearly 42 per cent., and no less than 26 per cent. of the sailing tonnage, included in these figures, have been removed on account of loss, breaking up, dismantling, &c. It should be noted that in the returns of the Registrar-General of Shipping (from which the following tables are compiled) wrecks, &c., are included according to the months in which they were respectively reported to him, and not, as in Lloyd's Register Wreck Returns, according to the dates at which they occurred.

The tonnage sold to foreign owners during 1910 which, however, includes a considerable amount intended for breaking-up purposes, is returned at 520,454 tons.

On the whole, during 1910, the number of steamers on the Official Register of the United Kingdom has increased by 210, and the tonnage by 260,452 tons, while the number of sailing vessels has decreased by 270, and the tonnage by 201,263 tons.

The total number of vessels in the Register has therefore decreased by 60, and the total tonnage increased by 59,109 tons during the year.

During 1910, 583 new vessels of 1,057,428 tons, have been classed by Lloyd's Register. Of the vessels, 517 of 1,055,289 tons are steamers, and 66 of 2,139 tons are sailing vessels.

With the exception of 65 small wood vessels of 1,039 tons, the material used in the construction of the whole of the tonnage classed was steel. A large number of vessels of special type were classed during the year, designed to meet the requirements of particular trades. These comprised 18 steamers built on the longitudinal system of construction together with numerous vessels of other special types, such as yachts, dredgers, river steamers and barges, tugs, fishing vessels, and ferry boats, as well as one steamer the "Vulcanus," of 1,170 tons gross, fitted with an oil engine, and intended for carrying petroleum in bulk.

The average size of the steamers classed during the past year is about 2,041 tons.

CANTON NEWS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]
Canton, March 10.

Diplomatic Commissioner, Li Ching Fun visited the Governor of Macao on the 7th inst. with several officials well versed in diplomatic affairs, namely the Magistrate of Hengshan District, the Assistant Magistrate of Chin Shan and three translators, and opened negotiations regarding the question of the demolition of the embankment at Chin Shan by the Portuguese.

The result of the negotiations was later telegraphed to His Excellency the Canton Viceroy and the party returned to Canton on the following day. It is rumored that the affair will be settled by the payment of compensation by the Macao Government for damaging the embankment, the cost of which is put down at \$2,000.

A little while ago, His Excellency the Canton Viceroy wired to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reporting the results of surveying of places round Kowloon by some Frenchmen. The Viceroy asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to open negotiations with the French Minister at Peking as, in the opinion of Viceroy Ching, the movement of the French was open to suspicion. The Ministry requested the French Minister to restrain his nationals. The Viceroy is in receipt of a dispatch from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which says that the reply from the French Minister is to the effect that no political importance is attached to the movements of his nationals, and that they have been to Kowloon as private travellers only.

A spirit merchant has petitioned the Taotai for the prohibition of the spirit from tax of the samshu exported to Hongkong. The petition has been rejected, as the Taotai holds that the spirit has been established as a medium of finding money to replace the loss sustained through the abolition of gambling.

The French Consul at Shamshen has made a representation to the Nanchow Magistrate, with regard to the theft of \$5,000 by one Pang Tse Ping, alleged to be a servant of the Messageries Maritimes de Canton. The Consul requests the magistrate to communicate with the guarantors of the man and to take steps to arrest him.

The French Mission at Canton has reported to their Consul that theft is prevalent in the vicinity of Sha Ho Po, outside the eastern gate of the City. Lest the French Convent there be harassed by robbers, the French Consul is requested to write to the Canton Viceroy, asking for protection for the Convent. The Viceroy has been notified and has instructed the military authorities in the place to give the Convent proper protection.

The Yin Yick brick factory, which owes its existence to H. E. Chang Put Shi, was opened on the 8th inst. A representative gathering was present at the ceremony. Invitations are being sent out to members of different societies to inspect the works. The plant is capable of turning out 40,000 bricks a day and the price of the brick compares favourably with that of the hand made ones.

It has come to the notice of the Training Department that many recruits have deserted and are deserting their camps. On enquiry, it was ascertained that some emigrant contractors are responsible for this. Some time ago two deserters were caught and when tried by the Training Department they said that an emigrant contractor had induced them to desert and to go abroad, where they were promised engagements by foreigners with good wages. The two prisoners stated that there were still many emigrant contractors in the camp disguised as soldiers.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF FOR INDIA.

Calcutta, Feb. 13.—According to an Indian Daily News cable Lord Ronaldsday has put down an amendment to the Address, regretting that there is no mention in the King's speech of any intention to submit proposals for a preferential tariff between India and the United Kingdom.

A VISIT TO MARS.

WHAT THINGS ARE LIKE THERE.

GLASS-ROOFED HOUSES AND CRYSTAL COVERED STREETS.

People never tire of dreaming about that day in the future, when communication will be established between us and the Martians. Sometimes rude shocks are administered to their fond hopes when some astronomer, who has been puzzling the problem from a scientific point of view, publishes the results of his investigations. Professor Hugo Liebler is one of those who thus seek to abolish some popular delusions. He recounts the common idea that the inhabitants of the neighbouring planet are anything like ourselves.

A man suddenly transported to Mars (he declares) would probably live about as long as a fish out of water, on account of the thinness of the Martian air. If a breathing apparatus could be supplied him his first impression would doubtless be that he was in a horrible sun-baked desert. Not a sign of mountain anywhere, nor a wisp of cloud in the sky. He would even look in vain for a little hill or a tree to break the bald monotony of dry sun-baked rock and sand.

If he landed in a Martian city or beside one of the canals or locks or other great engineering works, he would be so filled with wonder as not to notice the flat landscape.

The man's first attempts to walk would produce amazing results. That would cause him to expect three or four times as much energy as the proceeding called for. Instead of taking a few leisurely steps he would find himself making a succession of prodigious bounds. Should he wish to throw a stone at an approaching Martian, he would find it as light in his hand as a sponge. A ten or fifteen pound lump of iron or lead would prove a better missile. Throwing it with full force, the piece of metal would sail about a quarter of a mile before it struck the ground. Incidentally, the man would be certain to miss the Martian, because inevitably his earthly habits would make him throw it over the object's head.

CURIOSITIES OF TEMPERATURE.

Looking upward, the man would see a small blue and very bright sun in a cloudless sky by day. If by chance he should land in stormy weather, the storm would be a wind carrying huge clouds of dust, with perhaps lightning and thunder that would have a strange feeble sound in the light air. But there would be never a drop of water in it all.

During midsummer, quite likely the days, especially the early afternoons, would be hotter than anybody could stand on our earth. But on Mars the absolute dryness would make the temperature quite bearable. After sundown, there would be a sudden fall of temperature, and the visitor would be lucky if he did not catch cold. The dryness of the air would parch the man's skin, which would soon be dry and cracked unless attended to with vasoline or something of the kind. In winter doubtless a bitter cold prevails, blanketed as that planet is with such a thin atmosphere, and so far away from the great central heating station of the sun. But here again the lack of humidity would moderate the effects.

The Martian hosts would without doubt take their guest inside their cities and perhaps he would spend the winter under glass-roofed houses, and in crystal-covered streets. With spring the man would of course be invited to behold the most important happening of the Martian Year—the melting of the polar snows, where each season the scanty water supply is locked up, and the vast engineering feat of pumping it all over the planet to give life to the vegetation which supports the Martians.

A VERY SUPERIOR RACE.

As to the Martian cities, there must be a sort of Heaven with a roof over it, for if there be living creatures on the little red globe, they must be as far ahead of us in civilization and all the arts and sciences as we are above the jungle dwarfs. Quiet, beautiful, dustless, dirtless places they, without a germ or an unpleasant noise or sight, and on all sides devices and inventions which we could neither use nor understand.

Such the cities of Mars must be, for the race that dug the canals cannot be supposed to live in the crude conditions of earthly life. Still, the irrigation of Mars is not such an inconceivably great undertaking as it would be to water the earth from the melting polar snows. In the first place Mars has no mountains, and therefore no valleys to bar the straight flow of the water toward the equator.

Most important of all things aiding the Martian in his titanic task is the nearness of gravity. Scientists conclude that the Martian, because of the rarified atmosphere—which demands great living capacity—and the lesser attraction of gravitation, must be at least three times as big as an earth-dweller, and that the Martian's muscular strength equals that of about 27 ordinary men. In a recent article, Waldemar Kaempffert, taking the Martian to be such a creature as described, says:—"His canal excavating possibilities on a planet where bodies weigh only one-third as much as on the earth, become truly awesome. A Martian labourer could perform as much work in a given time as 50 or 60 terrestrial ditch diggers, and keep pace with a powerful Panama dredger. Two and one-half tons would be the average load that he could throw over his shoulder."

Engines on Mars would do tremendous work for their horsepower and weight, without needing allowance for their increased efficiency, due to better construction. Are the Martian power producers chemical engines, or do they draw their power from the sun's rays, or have they discovered a way of tapping the planet's electric energy?

These things are disputed by engineers just as the build and appearance of the inhabitants are. The only safe assumption about the looks of the inhabitants of the red world is that they in no way resemble us. The law of chance makes it hopelessly improbable that Nature in a distant world under greatly different circumstances would have happened upon the same scheme of being as ourselves for her highest type.

The Martian man may be a monstrous insect, with his skeleton on the outside, or a sort of Octopus, such as H. S. Wells concludes, or almost anything but a human sort of a being.

ARE FRENCHMEN BETTER HUSBANDS?

ENGLISHMAN'S LACK OF APPRECIATION OF HIS WIFE'S CLOTHES.

The striking difference in the temperament of the Englishman and the Frenchman is very cleverly put in the "Tattler." "In Paris," says the writer, "one feels so awfully conscious of oneself. In England it is quite possible to forget, or at least not actively remember, for hours at a stretch that one is and must be a woman. But in Paris there is an eternal atmosphere of sex from which there is no escaping, not for a single minute. The women are there to please the men and the men to please, and incidentally pay for the women, the aim of both being so to amuse each other that they in their turn may be amused."

Not one husband in twenty in England really likes giving his wife clothes, or cares at all whether she is chic so long as she looks what he calls "right." To a Frenchman a woman badly dressed is hardly a woman at all but just a waste. She clashes with his sense of the fitness of things, is not fulfilling her destiny, might as well, in fact, be dead. Do you wonder, therefore, that clothes, clothes, and again clothes, are the beginning as well as the middle and the end of every good Frenchwoman's desire?

The members of the innovation party in the French Assembly have begun a debate on the religious question. M. Briand, the Premier, has announced that if the Republican party does not get a majority, he will resign.

The U.S. Inter-State Commercial Committee has decided not to sanction the raising of freight rates insisted upon by the various railway companies.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF MR. H. W. KENNY.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. H. W. Kenny, the Acting-Manager of the International Bank, at Canton.

Mr. Kenny was taken ill a short while ago, and was removed to the Peak Hospital, where his condition quickly became worse, and death occurred to-day.

Sympathy is quickened in this sad event by the fact that Mr. Kenny was to have been married to Miss Martin on March 25.

Mr. Kenny was for two years Acting-Manager of the Bank at Canton, and had been in the East for over eleven years. He was as well-known here as in the Straits Settlement, where he served for nine years. He leaves a host of friends to deeply regret his untimely death.

THE FAR EAST.

[FROM "N. C. DAILY NEWS."]

THE CARNARVONSHIRE ASHORE.

Kobe, March 7.—The Carnarvonshire went ashore last night at Nabasima, 85 miles from Kobe. It is reported that there are seven feet of water in the fore hold. According to the latest advices it is hoped that she will be refloated to-morrow.

COAL MINE DISASTER.

Kobe, March 8.—A serious coal mine disaster occurred in Yamaguchi Prefecture on Friday. The roof of the mine and the galleries beneath the sea collapsed. Seventy-five lives were lost.

WISDOM WHILE YOU WAIT.

Mr. Arthur Bourchier.—It was not the absence of clothes, but the presence of innocence that gave its charm to the Garden of Eden.

Mr. A. C. Benson.—The eye of the lover can discern a desirable charm in the beloved face that is hidden from the indifferent.

Mr. Edward Jenks.—Public opinion is not a very easy thing to influence, especially in matters which have a theoretical air.

Bishop of Wakefield.—Nowadays even bishops—like uncommercial travellers—rush about in trains and have little time for thought and study.

Mr. W. H. Clouston.—Probably no word in the language contains a vaguer significance than the word "clerk."

Mr. J. Osler.—In this commercial and material age the demand for poetry is falling off; our leisure is spent in serving on committees rather than in studying the arts.

LATE SHIPPING NEWS.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Devanha left Singapore for this port on 11th inst., at 8.30 a.m., with the outward English Mails, and is due here on 16th inst., at 6 a.m.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per Polynesian, due at Hongkong from Europe—Mr. de Graveron, Mr. and Mrs. Gerinloagne and 3 children, and Mr. and Mrs. Reynaud, Messrs. Strachmans, Dietsche, Grovalot, Mr. and Mrs. Pruneau and 2 daughters, Baron Van Etvelde and Family, Mr. G. Vorn, Mr. Remon, Mr. Esquiro, Mr. Prat, 19 soldiers, for Shanghai.

Mrs. Simonet Vitry, Mr. and Mrs. Brilinski and 1 child, Mr. Carpentier, Mr. and Mrs. Bardez, Mr. Belegon, Mr. L. Roher, Mr. and Mrs. Clerici, Mr. and Mrs. Menier, Mrs. Ismaï Naka, for Yokohama.

The protests raised by influential Jews in America against the Russian refusal to admit into Russia even Jews born in the United States has now been made a question in Congress.

Queen's Road, opposite the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Chartered Bank, has been divided for a considerable distance by a bamboo erection, so placed as to block one half of the roadway. Till to-day the object was obscure. Workmen are now busily engaged digging up the street and gutter, preparatory to laying down "tar macadam"—a mixture of asphalt, tar and broken stone. This mixture has proved durable as well as dustless, and easily kept clean, and will be much appreciated especially at this portion of a busy thoroughfare.

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of the late Mr. C. W. LONGUET in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December, 1910.

KRUSE & CO.

Hongkong, 10th Mar., 1911. [958]

THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

Office: 1, Queen's Road, East, Hongkong.

AND, Mines & Estates, Prospecting & Surveyed. Agricultural Labourers Engaged for Estates. For particulars apply to address by letter.

Hongkong, 11th Mar., 1911. [960]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce will be held on MONDAY, the 20th March, 1911, at 4 o'clock p.m., precisely, in the old Chamber of Commerce Room, CITY HALL, for the following Purposes:

- (1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1910.
- (2) To elect a new Committee.
- (3) To transact any general business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th Mar., 1911. [959]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

High-Class, Fast and Luxurious Steamers having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 3 to 10 days.)

STEAMSHIP.	CAPTAIN.	LEAVING.
Haiyang...	Capt. A. E. Hodgins...	FRIDAY, 10th March, at 11 A.M.
Haitan...	Capt. J. W. Evans...	TUESDAY, 14th March, at 11 A.M.
Haiching...	Capt. W. C. Passmore...	FRIDAY, 17th March, at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 3 Days.)

STEAMSHIP.	CAPTAIN.	LEAVING.
Haimun...	Capt. A. H. Stewart...	SUNDAY, 12th Mar., at 10 A.M.
		WEDNESDAY, 15th Mar., at 11 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Company's Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

957]

The Egyptian Favourite
among those who have sufficient knowledge of the sacredness of a genuine Egyptian Cigarette is one or other of the brands known as

Bouton Rouge and Felucca
Egyptian Cigarettes.

Until you have smoked them you really have not realized the perfection to which the manufacture of Egyptian Cigarettes can be brought. Their makers, Messrs. Diageo Freres, have now arranged for their supply by all high-class tobacco-nits at the most reasonable prices.

Sole Agents:
Bouton Rouge & Felucca Co., Ltd.,
Hong Kong.

A Luxury to the Man of Taste.

The "Boar's Head" Brand of Guinness' Stout
is the best and the most popular on the Market.

Used by Naval, Military and Civil Hospitals.

Sole Agents:
H. PRICE & CO., LTD.
12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c. (Subject to alteration.)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong	From St. John
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH. "MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, APRIL 18TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, MAY 5TH. "ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, MAY 26TH. "EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, JUNE 16TH. "ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JULY 7TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, APRIL 29TH. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, MAY 20TH. "EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JUNE 10TH. "MONTEAGLE" WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH.	

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,000 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berthing Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line).....£11.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Servants, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port.....£13.
Via New York.....£15.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (Opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration.)

For Steamship	On
SHANGHAI-SWATOW-TUNGSHING	Tuesday, 12th Mar., 11 a.m.
SANDAKAN-MAUSANG	Tuesday, 14th Mar., Noon.
SHANGHAI, KONG & HON. FOOKSANG	Monday, 20th Mar., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & HON. FOOKSANG	Monday, 20th Mar., Noon.
AND CALCUTTA	KUTSANG

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kofu (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kaitum, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.**
Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1911.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"HALLAMSHIRE" (Chartered)	5,000	G. Elliot	6th April.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for stowage, passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric Light, the "Lucifer" and "Oriole" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.
Telephone No. 780,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1911.

AUSTRALIAN COAL.

STOCKS OF THE FINEST

STEAM COAL. GAS COAL. HOUSE COAL.

From the Westwallend and Abardere Mines (New South Wales). Always on hand.

For prices, delivered or ex godown, apply to
ANDREW WEIR & CO.,
(The Bank Line Agency),
King's Building, (Fourth floor).

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YU EN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE, 1911
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.	IYO MARU, Capt. H. Takeda, Tons 7,000 KANAGAWA MARU, Capt. C. H. Butler, T. 7,000 HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fisser, Tons 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 15th Mar., at Daylight. THURSDAY, 23rd March. WEDNESDAY, 29th Mar., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 25th Mar., from KOBE
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU, Capt. K. Kawa, Tons 7,000 TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Sato, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 24th Mar., at Noon. TUESDAY, 25th April, at Noon.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5,000 NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000	FRIDAY, 17th Mar., at Noon. FRIDAY, 14th April, at Noon.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. J. Teranaka, Tons 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 15th March.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Soumer, Tons 9,000	THURSDAY, 16th Mar., at 11 a.m.

NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 15th Mar., at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	HAKATA MARU, Capt. A. Mosker, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 21st March.

† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy

* Carries deck passengers. † Cargo only.

PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

To Marseilles and London via Suez Canal.		RATES OF PASSAGE	
Steamers	Tons Leave Hongkong	To London, per New Steamer	
Iyo Maru	7,000 15th March	1st class Single	Y550
Hirano	9,000 29th "	Return	825
Tango	8,000 12th April	2nd class Single	360
Kamo	9,000 26th "	Return	540
Aki	7,000 10th May	Old Str. 1st class Single	500
Mishima	9,000 24th "	Return	750
		2nd class Single	340
		Return	495

To Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash. U.S.A.		RATES OF PASSAGE.	
Steamers	Tons Leave Hongkong	To Pacific Coast Common Points	
Inaba	7,000 28th March	1st class Single	£30
Tamba	7,000 25th April	2nd	£21
Awa	7,000 23rd May	To London via New York	
		1st class Single	£60
		via St. Lawrence	
		1st class Single	£50

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

Connecting with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to freight, Passage Sailing, &c., apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHIN HUA"	11th Mar., 11 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	14th " 4 p.m.
TSINGTAU & NEWCHANG	"SHANSI"	17th " 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	20th " 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TEAN"	21st " 4 p.m.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A Duty qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Zinan, Chihua)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.
For Freight or Passage apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Telephone No. 15.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

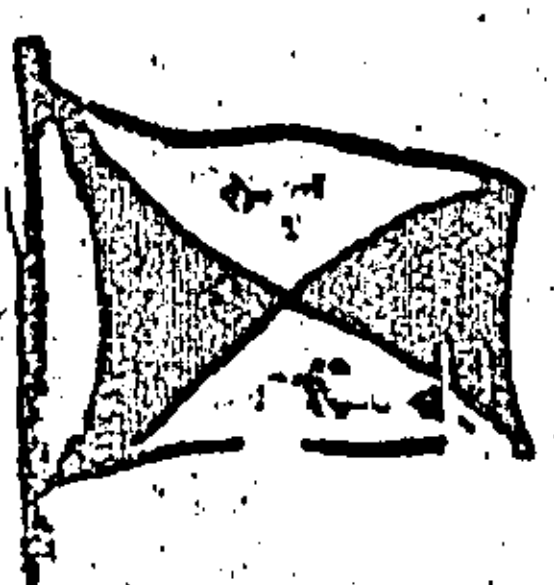
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES

to
Marseilles, Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg and New York.

Taking cargo at Through-rates to all European Northern Continental Ports, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc., Trieste, Naples, Genoa, Ports in the Levant, Black Sea, Baltic, American and African Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

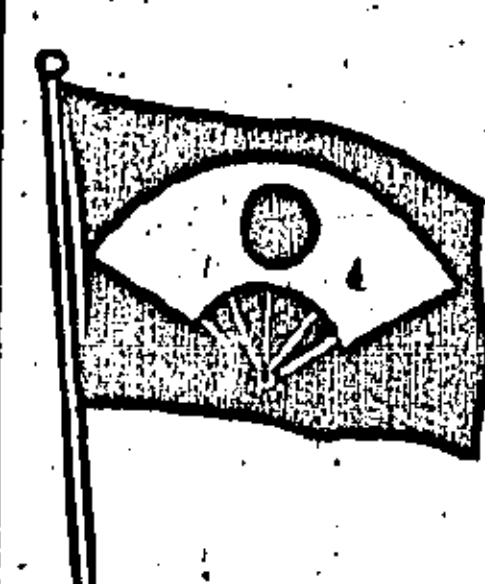
OUTWARD.	HOMeward.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama: Senjumbi.....22nd March Suavi.....7th April Bayern.....20th April Preinfels.....6th May Scandia.....19th May For further Particulars, apply to— Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Hongkong Office.	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg: S.S. Silesia.....17th March For Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg: S.S. Sumbi.....18th March For Bremen, Hamburg & Antwerp: S.S. Ambria.....27th March For Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg: S.S. Silesia.....17th March



HONGKONG PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	MONDAY, 20th Mar., 4 p.m.
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	THURSDAY, 30th Mar., 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1911.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINE.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

CONNECTING with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing
Nippon Maru	11,000	H. S. Smith	Friday, March 17, 1 p.m.
Chiyo Maru	21,000	W. W. Green	Friday, April 4, 1 p.m.
America Maru	11,000	A. G. Stevens	Friday, May 5, 1 p.m.
Tenyo Maru	21,000	E. Bent	Friday, May 12, 1 p.m.

† Triple Sorens, turbine engines. * Twin Sorens.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Offices.

THE Twin Screw Steamer "NIPPON-MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HOKKAICHI and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 17th March, at 1 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO).

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Peruvian and Chilean Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing
Buyo Maru	10,500	K. Hashimoto	Wednesday, April 19, 1 p.m.
Hongkong Maru	11,000	H. Hinojosa	Saturday, June 17, 1 p.m.
Kiyo Maru	17,200	H. Nishi	Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1 p.m.

THE Steamer "BUYO MARU" will be despatched for MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, OALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on WEDNESDAY, 19th April, at 1 p.m.

FARES FROM HONGKONG.

TO SAN FRANCISCO.....£ 45-0-0, Single
" NEW YORK.....£ 60-0-0, "
" LONDON.....£ 71-10-0, "
".....£ 120-0-0, Return 6 Months
".....£ 125-0-0, " 24 "

" SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO Yen. 420.00, Single
" VALPARAISO Yen. 670.00, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:

TO EUROPEAN POINTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES POINTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A., Consular Officials stationed at the ports of Call.

TO ALL POINTS:—Missionaries and their families.
(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only).

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Sorens. Record Speed 21½ knots.
Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to
K. MATSUDA, Local Manager,
KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier),
[803]

Shipping—Steamer.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON & ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GARMARTHENSHIRE,"
Captain R. L. Daniel, will be despatched as above about 15th March.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation afforded by this steamer at cheap rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th Mar., 1911. [932]



The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,

ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"MARMORA,"

Captain G. H. C. Weston, R.N., carrying the Marmora's mails, will be despatched from this for London direct, via Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 18th March, 1911, at Noon, taking passengers for the above ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and London will be taken direct by this mail steamer, without transshipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 6th Mar., 1911. [4]

Hongkong to Boston and New York.



AMERICAN-ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE" on SATURDAY, 18th March, 1911.

For Freight and further information, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 10th Mar., 1911. [941]

EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM,"
Captain Fletcher, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provision, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th Mar., 1911. [954]

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE.

What we now wish to advocate, in the name of the Colony's good reputation, is that the same step taken with regard to the Japanese shall be followed with reference to the soiled doves who come to us from the West. In other words, we plead for a policy of segregation in this matter. The following of the calling to which we are referring,—and the existence of which, seeing that it is the oldest trade or profession known to the world, may perhaps be a necessary evil—should not for a moment longer be tolerated except in certain prescribed areas, which would not be so easily accessible or so prominent as that part of the centre of the city in which the business of prostitution is at present openly carried on. Not only are these houses "winked at" by the authorities, but, worse still, the inmates are tacitly permitted to practically advertise their calling by the display of large illuminated numerals over their doorways, the meaning of which must be patent to all and sundry. We do not hesitate to say that the conditions under which this degrading traffic is allowed to flourish itself in the eyes of the public is a dark blot on our Colonial administration, a blot which, in the interests of the fair name of the Colony if it cannot be blotted out, should at any rate be partially erased.

Daily Press.

THE OPIUM PROBLEM.

British merchants who have purchased opium from the Indian Government in the fancied security of a solemn promise that the trade with China would continue for ten years, find that trade is already practically killed by the enormous and ever increasing taxation which the Chinese authorities have been allowed to impose on imported opium in defiance of the treaty. Stocks of opium valued at many millions of dollars are consequently lying in the godowns of Hongkong and Shanghai, while, as the Indian Government continues to call opium, the merchants trading with China are obliged to buy, in order to protect themselves against new competitors who may be induced by a depressed market to buy at prices which would enable them to undersell and ruin the older merchant who, already, have on hand heavy stocks bought at high prices at the Indian Government Auctions. Now, if the Imperial Government, in spite of its intimation that the trade would be continued for ten years—an undertaking on which merchants have naturally relied—now prepared to allow China to declare sudden death to the trade by prohibitive and illegal taxation, surely the obligation rests upon the two Governments concerned to indemnify the merchants who incur enormous losses as a result of this breach of faith.

South China Morning Post.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The manner in which the financial equilibrium of Hongkong has been upset by the Home Government, in its mad desire to regenerate the Chinese, has been touched upon by our esteemed contemporary, the "Singapore Free Press." After reference to the taxation on liquors, which has proved a sad disappointment in the way of compensating the colony for the deficit in its income, a tentative suggestion is made, on the principle of "to the victors belong the spoils." As the Chinese are the only beneficiaries by the abolition of opium it is held that they should bear the brunt of making good the deficit. There is much to commend this point of view, which, to say the least, is equitable. It can hardly be called just to tax the few Europeans for the benefit of the innumerable Chinese who make their homes in Hongkong, where, free from the persecution of their own countrymen, they wax fat and grow rich. To further tax the already over-burdened European is manifestly unfair.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the late C. W. LONGUET in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December, 1910.

KRUSE & CO.

Hongkong, 10th Mar., 1911. [953]

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

ENTRIES for the JULY EXAMINATION will be received by the undersigned up to WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH INST., at Noon.

E. RALPHS.

Hon. Local Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th Mar., 1911. [945]

JUST UNPACKED

A New Consignment of
ARTIFICIAL WREATHS

in

PATENT DOME CASES.

Simple, Strong, and Effective.

All Sizes—Moderate Prices.

C. E. WARREN & CO.

30 & 32, Des Vœux Road,

Central.

Hongkong, 4th Mar., 1911. [874]

A LING & CO.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO

SUPPLIES.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING

& ENLARGING.

19, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 6th Feb., 1911. [863]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

Has Always on Hand

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

13, D'ARCADE STREET

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907.

HUNG ON & CO.

SHOW ROOM AND STORE

at the Premises formerly occupied by

"A CHEE & CO."

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERERS

AND FURNITURE

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

CROCKERY, Cutlery, Electro and

Silver Plated, Glass and Iron

Ware of all descriptions, always on

hand, for sale or hire at moderate rates.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [113]

FOR SALE.

A BUOY and COMPLETE SET

of MOORINGS including 2

Anchors, 3 Stud Chains and Shackles.

Total weight about 13 tons 11 cwt.

Apply to—

BOX,

Care of "Hongkong Telegraph,"

Hongkong, 3rd Feb., 1911. [800]

FO SING

JEWELLER & SILVERSMITH

No. 1, PERRINSON STREET.

CANTONESE SILVER WORK

of every description done here,

Moderate Prices.

Xmas and New Year Presenting

great variety and at special rates suitable

to all tastes and purposes.

Hongkong, 2nd Nov., 1910. [686]

FOR SALE.

VEGETABLE and

FLOWER SEEDS

GARDEN FERTILISERS

Books on Gardening, &c.

Used Postage Stamps

in Singapore, Penang and Borneo.

All Philatelic Goods.

VIEW, POSTCARDS.

Manila Cigars & Cigarettes.

Inspection invited.

GRACE & CO.

Hongkong Hotel Building.

[53]

Entertainment

THE
BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

(FLOWER STREET)

Miss May Maxwell BALLADIST

Miss Grace Vyeene SERIO and DANCER

Miss Vera Ferrace COMEDienne

Mr. Bob Stephenson HUMORIST

and

THE BIOMARA.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1911.

[737]

Intimations.

REASONS WHY

YOU SHOULD SEE US FOR YOUR
OPTICAL NEEDS.Our Experience extends over a period of fifteen
years of successful business.We Spare No Expense in equipping our
offices with the latest and best appliances for
measuring eye defects or turning out perfect
lenses.You Owe It to Your Eyes to visit the place
that is prepared and equipped to do the best
grade of work. Our optical parlors are the
best in South China.Lenses are Ground and Polished on the
premises. Call and see our machinery in
operation.

Philippine

Offices

76, Exceles,

MANILA.

HOTEL MANSIONS

HONGKONG

[950]

TSANG KWONG COMPANY,

ELECTRICAL AND

GAS CONTRACTORS,

230, Des Vœux Road Central,

Telephone No. 699.

STOCKS OF

ELECTRICAL RADIATORS.

ELECTRICAL IRON.

ELECTRICAL WATER HEATERS.

ELECTRICAL KETTLES.

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS AND

ACCESSORIES.

BEST METALLIC FILAMENT and

CARBON FILAMENT LAMPS

for all Voltage and Candle-power.

WIRES & CABLES.

TELEPHONES

BELLS & INDICATORS.

"SILICIA" ACCUMULATORS.

DRY CELLS AND LECLANCHE

CELLS.

Gas Radiators.

Gas Fittings.

Gas Incandescent Mantles.

PETROLEUM INCANDESCENT MANTLES.

PETROLEUM INCANDESCENT BURNERS and

LAMPS of all descriptions.

Lighting plants driven by Steam, Gas

and Oil Engine to order.

Hongkong, 2nd January 1911.

[78]



OUR NAME

at the bottom of this advertisement

GUARANTEES

Superior workmanship, careful and intelligent examination

and prompt attention to all orders.

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

Corner D'Agulhar Street and Queen's Road.

Entertainment

Boxing! Boxing!

CITY HALL.

MARCH 11th, 9 p.m.

MAIN EVENT.

Seaman TINSAN (Featherweight
Champion of the West of Eng-
land) H.M.S. "Newcastle"Stoker HARWOOD (Featherweight
Champion of the Fleet), H.M.S.
"Minotaur."For the Featherweight Championship
of the East and a Purse;
and

FOUR OTHER EVENTS.

Seats: Ring-side \$5; others \$3, \$2,

and \$1.

Plans and Booking at

S. MOUTRIE & Co.

Hongkong, 9th Mar., 1911. [951]

Theatre Royal.

CITY HALL.

Return Visit

For Three Nights only

of

"THE FOLLIES"

on

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and

THURSDAY.

March 14th, 15th and 16th.

Return of HENRY DALLAS and his

FOLLIES

on route Manila to Shanghai.

Plans at MOUTRIE'S.

Business Manager:

HARRY A. DOOLEY.

Hongkong, 9th Mar., 1911. [950]

"THE EMPIRE"

CINEMATOGRAH THEATRE.

Des Vœux Road Central

(Opposite the Central Market).

THE GRAND PICTURE

A TRIP FROM VICTORIA TO

BRIGHTON.

The Magnificent Film in

Colour

XMAS IN ALL LANDS.

The Donnelly's Big Novelty.

DENIS CARNEY—GREAT

COMEDIAN.

THE CONFLICT OF COLOUR.

Hongkong, 11th Mar., 1911. [852]

VICTORIA SKATING

RINK.

(close to Empire Cinematograph)

DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

5 SESSIONS DAILY.

POPULAR PRICES.

Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1911. [890]

FRENCH STORE.

6, Queen's Road.

CLOUET

CHAMPAGNE

EXTRA DRY.

Just arrived by last French

Mail; nevertheless we

supply case of 24 pints at

\$22 50.

FRENCH STORE.

L. GANEAU.

Hongkong, 19th Jan., 1911. [147]

Consignees

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREITENBURGERIMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"COBLENZ,"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th of March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th of March, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 20th of March, 1911, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELOCHERS & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 8th Feb., 1911. [7]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREITENBURGER

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL

LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"LUETZOW,"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th of March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th of March, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 20th of March, 1911, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THE STEAMER BRINGS CARGO.
Ex s.s. "Orsco" from Venice.
"Konig" from Mombassa.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELOCHERS & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 10th Mar., 1911. [7]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

THE "Hansa" Steamship

"REINFELS,"

Captain Felbo, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This steamer brings on cargo:
Ex s.s. "Michel" from Bordeaux.
"Göteborg" from Göteborg.

"Carl" from Stettin.
"Jari" from Abus.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE.

Hongkong, 10th Mar., 1911. [955]

THE BRITISH FOREIGN

IMPORT & EXPORT COM-

PANY, Central Buildings, Liverpool,

England, is prepared to receive Con-

signments of Local Produce on terms.

Consignees.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "NIPPON MARU."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONO-

LULU and JAPAN PORTS.

THE above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of Cargo alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on SATURDAY, March 11th, at 5 p.m., 1911, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the above Co.'s Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered on WEDNESDAY, 15th March, afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo to be left on board or godown and examination of same to be arranged.

All claims must be filed on or before March 23rd, 1911, otherwise they will not be recognized.

K. MATSUDA,

